Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. NUMBER 169.

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Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Beaver Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Coats.

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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut

Also—Chamber, Dining Room and

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Of every description,

Printed with New and Appropriate Brands

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Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.—N. Jackson, having associated himself with Mr. C. SHULTZ for the purpose of carrying on a General

Produce and Commission Business

The business will be carried on at the Old Stand, Jackson, 206 and 207 Kinzie street, corner Dearborn, under the firm of

JACKSON & SHULTZ.

The same care and promptness in business as heretofore, will characterize the business of the new firm. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1862. NATHAN JACKSON, C. SHULTZ.

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The subscribers have opened a wholesale and Bakery establishment at No. 206 Randolph street, for the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Bread, Cakes and Pies, all of which will be found to be of superior quality and cheapness. The facilities we have for doing a large business are such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly with which we are favored. Country Merchants will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. THOMPSON & TEMPLETON. P. O. Box 1998. 206 Randolph street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS, is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business at the corner of Clark and 12th, and 207 Randolph. Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS, WM. B. PHILLIPS.

TO PRINTERS.—A second hand Ruggles' Engine Press, for sale for one half its cost. For printing cards, labels, hand bills, legal and business blanks, is in complete order. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARSH, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, CHICAGO......ILLINOIS. Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4442. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and circulars sent gratis.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—BY JOHN RANKIN.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings, Jan. 23d and 24th, on account of the proprietors retiring from the Furniture trade, and having to vacate the store before the 1st of February, I will sell without reserve, on the premises,

NO. 203 LAKE STREET,

Beginning at 10 o'clock, the balance of stock of J. & A. Liebenstein, comprising Fine Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Card and Center Tables, Bureaus and Cane and Wooden Chairs, and Rockers, Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks, and all the Goods usually kept in a first class store.

The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

Country buyers can have their purchases packed and shipped at a small expense. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Medicinal.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of the Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water streets, is open daily, from 11 to 12 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Attending Surgeons. EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D., EDWIN POWELL, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons. Prof. D'NL BRAINARD, M. D., Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D.

TRUSTEES.—Walter L. Newberry, President; V. Dyer, Luther Haven, Vice Presidents; Sam'l [illegible] Secretary; Ezra B. McCagg, William Barry, Moseley, William B. Brown, Dr. John Evans, Bentley, John H. Kinzie, Philo Carpenter.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New-York.

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a new and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medicated Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin cases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable cases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will take no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., can be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, instruments or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office on the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Any one sending their address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of J. F. [illegible], plaintiff, and against John Worth, defendant, [illegible] o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of January, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lot forty-seven [illegible] Block twenty [20] in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of section seven [7], Township thirty-nine [39], fourteen [14] east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, and State of Illinois, as recorded in the Recording Office of Cook County, Book one hundred and twenty-five, Page fifty-[illegible]. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy. Dated the 31st day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George [illegible], plaintiff, and against John G. Mitchell, John [illegible] and William H. Indoes, defendants, [illegible] o'clock on the twenty-third day of January, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lot twenty [20] Owners' Subdivision of Lots eighty-four [84], seventy-eight [78], ninety [90] and ninety-two in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, together with the appurtenances thereto, all in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 3d day of January, 1862.

In this city, at the residence of Wm. Thompson, by Rev. E. Stone, Mr. THOMAS JACK and Miss [illegible]ABETH M. ROBINSON, all of this city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Michael [illegible], plaintiff, and against John G. Adams, defendant, [illegible] o'clock, on the 31st day of January, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue the right, title and interest of said defendant in the following described property, to-wit: Lot [illegible] [4], in Canal Trustees' subdivision of section seven [7], in Township thirty-nine [39], North, Range fourteen [14] east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, with the appurtenances, thereto belonging. A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 16th day of January, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Jacob B. [illegible], plaintiff, and against Hiram A. Tucker, defendant, [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of February, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot one [1] [illegible] twenty-seven [27], Carpenter's Addition to [illegible]. ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 16th day of January, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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" 3 copies	4.00
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Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

THE WATCHWORD.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States.—Secretary Stanton's Late Order.

A sketch of the defences of Columbus, and the accompanying diagram, will be found in another column. It is from a most reliable source, obtained by our reporter, who accompanied the late reconnoissance from Cairo, and with the advanced scouts went within a few miles of Columbus.

The demonstration over Lane last night, was notably tame.—*Chicago Times of yesterday.*

The Tremont fairly swarmed with a crowd of hero-worshipping, hero-gazing admirers of the notorious ex-"border ruffian" Senator, and Brigadier General. It was a hotly contested struggle for the nearest and first sight.—*Chicago Times of yesterday.*

These two contradictory paragraphs, both appearing in the same issue can only be accounted for on the principle of the old woman who "first she thought it was, and then she thought it wasn't, and then *she did not know what to think.*" A semi-secession sheet, with proclivities and sympathies as nearly rebel as it dares, the *Times* may well be in a muddle at the manifestation that the hearts of the people are enlisted in carrying this war "into Africa." They have no more love pats for rebels who are in arms to destroy the Government, and they have not the dread of injuring Slavery that prevails among those whose diseased loyalty would prefer to see the Union sundered rather than that Slavery should suffer.

THE DEFEAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

In another column we present a full and comprehensive statement of details known of the splendid victory of Gen. Thomas, as far as known up to our latest dispatches of last evening. The enemy's line is broken. The "Gap" is a disastrous one that interposes our successful advanced column between the Cumberland, between the rebel forces of the east and west. Push forward. The day of the Lord is at hand.

THE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

It is understood that the accounts of the Chicago Union Defence Committee, amounting to $222,054.67, as we are informed, are proposed to be paid in 7.30 Treasury Notes. We are glad to announce that this long delayed justice is, probably, soon to be extended to our citizens who so generously and nobly came to the aid of the Government in its hour of need. Many of our most worthy mechanics and merchants have suffered—nay, been nearly ruined—by the unexpected and unjust delay. While the eastern people have fattened upon the spoils of war—contracts—and been promptly paid, the citizens of Chicago, with their claims acknowledged by all who have investigated them to be most meritorious, have been put over month after month, until the Treasury was exhausted and nothing left but these 7.30 Treasury Notes, which cannot now be sold at par in New York. Now these only are offered; but even this is better than long delay. The agents of the Committee have been time after time to Washington and St. Louis, urging the payment of these amounts. They have spent their time and money in fruitless efforts to obtain the pay, and would gladly have accepted what is now offered, because they could have been disposed of at par a short time since. But now, when all other resources are exhausted, we must accept this or nothing, and risk the loss to be added to that already suffered by months of delay. This is justice to the West, which has furnished men almost without number to fight the nation's battles in her hour of great peril!

We learn also that the Chicago creditors of the Government have all agreed to take their pay in the same kind of bonds. We have no means of knowing what the amounts will be, but we are told they will not fall much short of a quarter of a million of dollars. The question now is, will our people take them in payment of debts, for real estate and other property, or will they be forced upon the New York market to fatten the sharpers of Wall street? We advise that they be used here. We know parties who are ready to sell various kinds of property and take these bonds in payment. Let the thing be tried.

Farnsworth's Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Gamble of the 8th Ill. cavalry, on the Potomac, arrived here yesterday on a brief furlough. He left his regiment on Monday. He describes the general health and morale of the regiment as good, though there had been more sickness during the month than at any previous time. This is caused by the inclemency of the weather—cold, wet and mud. The men in passing out of their warm tents into the open air will persist in neglecting to put on their overcoats, and as a consequence catch colds, which frequently turn into typhus and camp fevers. As many as seventy-five of the men were under medical treatment as the results of colds taken in this way. The men were well supplied with clothing and food, and were generally comfortable and contented. The horses of the regiment had suffered considerably from short rations and exposure; but a supply of horse blankets—canvas lined with wool—had been received and distributed, which would save the poor animals much suffering in the future. The same is being furnished for all the army horses not housed. Several resignations have taken place among the officers from various causes. Among them Major Conkling, third Major; Capt. Freeman and Capt. Jennings from St. Charles. Capt. Dustin was promoted to the vacant Majorship. The Quartermaster, Geo. G. Stevens, had tendered his resignation which had not been accepted. The regiment is well armed and disciplined, and rank as one of the very best cavalry corps on the Potomac. The men shared the general impatience for a fight, but felt little hope there would be any this winter, unless Beauregard is fool enough to attack them, when the fate of Zollicoffer awaits him.

Fort Henry on the Tennessee.

Our dispatches from Paducah, in another column, give a statement that the rebel dens on the Tennessee river have been slightly stirred up by our forces, and mention is made of the share borne in the affair by Captain Charley Williard's Chicago Artillery. The position of the rebels is thus described:

The only fortification on the Tennessee river, of much importance, is Fort Henry, situated near the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, on the east bank of the stream. It stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It therefore commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort consists of eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders, and two 6-pounders. The 32 and 12-pounders are heavy guns, and the 6-pounders light pieces. My informant left Fort Henry on Thursday, the 12th inst., at which time a large lot of intrenching tools had just been brought thither to be used in fortifying the hills on the opposite side of the river.

On these new fortifications it was intended to mount three very large guns 124-pounders, and some rifle cannon. An Irish regiment at the fort were relied upon to perform much of the work in prospect, but in addition to this force some four hundred slaves were daily expected from North Alabama. The garrison of the fort, under Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, consists of Col. Adolphus Heiman's Irish regiment and a regiment of Mississippians, beside the artillerists.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING

Storming of Zollicoffer's Den.

THE SITUATION—PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Gallant Bayonet Charges---Utter Rout of the Rebels.

The Morale of the Battle and the Effects to Follow.

Our previous dispatches, with what information we have been able to give our readers concerning the position of affairs previous to the late gallant achievement of Gen. Thomas's division, in the utter rout of Zollicoffer's forces at Mill Spring, near the southern border of Kentucky, have laid the foundation for the clearer presentation of facts, we are able to give in this issue touching this splendid victory.

We have already given the leading topographical features of the position chosen and fortified by Gen. Zollicoffer. It was twenty-two miles southeast of Somerset, where in the mountainous banks on each side the Cumberland, there a navigable stream, he had fortified the principal hills commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak Creek, on the north side, and Meadow Creek on the south. South of the river the unimportant post town of Mill Spring is located, which has given its name to this battle, not because the battle was there principally fought, but because General Thomas pushed his advantage and driving his enemy beyond the river, paused at Mill Spring to dictate his dispatch announcing the victory.

Zollicoffer appeared on the south bank of the Cumberland, with three Tennessee and one Mississippi regiments, and a battery of artillery, after leaving two regiments behind for the defense of Cumberland Gap, and was afterwards reinforced by a brigade of three regiments of infantry from Bowling Green, so that his strength was near eight thousand. He issued, on the 14th inst., five days before the fight, a grandiloquent proclamation "*To the people of Southeastern Kentucky,*" calling upon them to

Strike with us for independence and the preservation of your property, and those Northern invaders of your soil will soon be driven across the Ohio.

It is still fresh in the minds of the people how terribly he was beaten at Crab Orchard, two months since, and what horrors attended the retreat of his shattered forces. Recovering, he had advanced anew into the State, by a better route. It was his favorite idea to winter in the Blue Grass region, but he chose his "den," as it was called, as a point to be maintained at all hazards and against all odds. He once pushed across the river in the movement before which Col. Hoskins, of the 12th Kentucky, retired eight miles, where the latter met reinforcements hurried forward by General Shoepff, when Zollicoffer, not liking the prospect he had before him of another Wild-Cat affair, concluded to return to the other shore again. A great stampede of the citizens from Somerset was caused by the fear of a battle taking place near the town. Gen. Shoepff's pickets had had a skirmish on the 10th with the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer, and had been driven in with a loss of ten men.

Since that time the rebel General had been held in check by Shoepff's force, originally consisting of the 12th Kentucky, 17th Ohio, 35th Ohio, and 38th Ohio, and recently strongly reinforced. In some respects Zollicoffer had great advantages for field fighting. Our soldiers at Somerset complained that they had not a single company of cavalry to resist the onslaught of Zollicoffer's 1,800 cavalry.

The Federal forces in the fight did not exceed 3,000.

Gen. Shoepff was unable to bring his command up to bear any part in the fight, on account of the bad condition of the roads and the precautions taken by Zollicoffer to guard all the avenues to his camp by abattis or irregular obstructions of felled trees and rocks. But for this he would have caught the rebels in their rear, prevented their retreat to their intrenchments, and compelled the surrender of the whole force.

The rebel retreat was so complete a panic that they did not attempt to destroy anything, for they were fearful of burning their stores lest the blaze of conflagration should light the Federal artillery, and invite a storm of the iron hail they had so newly learned to dread.

To the credit of Gen. Thomas's troops it should be added, that some of the regiments most gallant and daring in the fight, advanced in a forced march of twenty-five miles over horrible roads, to reach Gen. Thomas's camp, which, until ten days since, had been at Columbia, Adair county, about forty miles from the Tennessee line, and almost directly east of Bowling Green, Zollicoffer being thus placed almost directly between Columbia and London, at both of which places Federal forces were stationed. From this camp Gen. Thomas had moved forward by the Jamestown road, with the apparent intention of getting into the rear of Zollicoffer, cutting off his retreat and bagging his force. Zollicoffer, ascertaining the nature of the movement, and seeing that he must abandon his position or be surrounded, boldly determined to attack his enemies in detail, and suddenly marched to meet Thomas. The rebel mounted force was represented as very well armed and equipped. The rebel infantry was armed with Enfield rifles and serviceable smooth-bore United States muskets, but some irregular bodies were armed with shot-guns and such other weapons as they could pick up.

For some time past the trap has been preparing for Zollicoffer. It was arranged that Gen. Thomas should leave Jamestown and Gen. Shoepff advance from near Somerset, thus hemming Zollicoffer in from the west and north. Some secession spy carried the intelligence of Thomas's movements to the rebel camp, and Zollicoffer, making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached Thomas's encampment and attacked it early on Sunday morning. At seven o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy drove in the pickets of the 10th Indiana, Col. Manson, stationed at the forks of the road, eight miles from Somerset. The 10th were drawn up in line of battle, and moved into the road, where they were met by the enemy, six thousand strong, who instantly opened upon them.

Gen. Thomas immediately ordered up the 9th Ohio, Col. Robt. McCook; 2d Minnesota, Col. Van Cleve, and 4th Kentucky, Col. Fry, to the support of the 10th Indiana, the latter with cool bravery holding the enemy in check nearly half an hour before being reinforced.

The 1st and 2d Tennessee regiments were ordered up on the right wing, for the purpose of outflanking the enemy, Standard's and Whetmore's Ohio batteries in the meantime shelling the enemy in the woods.

After being engaged nearly two hours, the 9th Ohio, 2d Minnesota, and 4th Kentucky, made a magnificent and desperate bayonet charge upon the enemy, and drove them from the woods, completely routing and pursuing them to their entrenchments.

At the heat of the engagement Captain Kinney ordered one section of his Ohio battery to within sixty yards of the enemy's line and opened a deadly canister fire upon them at short range with terrific effect, which added greatly to the success of the day.

Our advance pushed rapidly forward and arrived within sight of the enemy's entrenchments one hour before dark and opened upon them with shot and shell.

Night closing in put a stop to further demonstrations. At daylight next morning a steamboat was observed transporting troops across the Cumberland, when Wetmore's splendid battery of Parrott guns was brought to bear on the boat which in a few minutes afterwards was in flames.

The 10th Kentucky, Col. Harlan, and 14th Ohio, Col. Steedman, were ordered by General Thomas to advance on the enemy's breastworks. Moving up in perfect and steady line of battle and scaling the entrenchments, they found the camp entirely deserted and everything standing as when occupied by the enemy. Horses, tents, mules, wagons, baggage, cannon, ammunition, and fire-arms were found in their usual camp order, precisely as left by the flying rebels. The enemy's forces in the attack were led by Gens. G. B. Crittenden and Zollicoffer in person, and were fully 8,000 strong.

From this brief statement of the situation, and the events that have subsequently transpired, it will appear evident that nothing but the celerity of these reinforcements in overtaking Gen. Thomas, saved him from the inevitable defeat Zollicoffer had planned for him. The early part of the fight shows this. The rebel force was overwhelming, as the rebel General intended. It was more than three to one, but the gallant zeal of the reinforcing column which pitched into the fight, fresh from the muddy march, turned the scale; and after a terrific contest, the rebels fled, leaving Zollicoffer himself among the slain.

This, then, is the morale and issue of this splendid victory, and our notes are complete as made up from our last night's dispatches. What remains to be told will be the graphic sketches of the battle itself, which will soon be on record, to preserve the laurels of those to whose daring this achievement is due. With these will come the mournful but glorious memorials of our slain in the battle, carrying sadness to many hearts and desolated homes even while the nation is rejoicing.

The victory is complete, and its effects will be stunning to secession in all Southern Kentucky. It leaves a path open to Eastern Tennessee through Clinton county, whenever it is deemed expedient to move forward, and under no circumstances can Zollicoffer's routed forces make their way towards Bowling Green. Heavy batteries have been planted on the banks of the Cumberland to the southeastward of Jamestown, which will prevent the boats from escaping down the river, so that may be regarded as "bagged."

This is a consummation for which Gen. Buell has most likely been waiting. It seems to uncover the flank of Buckner's army, as well as open the way into Eastern Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap. It is reasonable to look for greater things following quick, as in part the consequence of this brilliant victory. It will cause a profound panic at Nashville and the deepest disquietude throughout the insurrectionary States. It gives our Western troops a glorious prestige of success, which will increase their ardor and invincibility, and cannot fail to depress and demoralize the rebels, who were already despondent and apprehensive of disaster.

Gen. Thomas's victorious army, flushed with success, is now beyond the Cumberland, and will ere this have filled with rejoicing the long expectant loyal hearts in Clinton and Wayne counties, Ky., and Clinton, Overton and Scott counties, Tenn., in all of which the majority of the inhabitants are strongly attached to the Union, and will joyously welcome its defenders. There are from seven to ten Federal regiments which were thrown across the Cumberland some days since, to intercept the retreat of the rebels, when their nest behind White Oak Creek should have been broken up. Unless the flying rabble divide themselves up into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped, and the loyal Tennesseeans are like an avenging Nemesis upon their tracks, knowing every road and every mountain defile by which escape is possible.

For the sake of completeness, we re-publish from the dispatches in our last issue, Gen. Thomas's official report, received at Headquarters in Washington on the 22d inst.

GEN. THOMAS'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

"The rout of the enemy is complete. After getting two cannon and about fifty wagons across the river, they abandoned them, with all the ammunition, in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountains in the direction of Monticello, so demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured this side the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders, and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about 800 four-horse wagons; about 1,200 horses and mules; boxes of arms never opened; and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly flint locks; subsistence stores for the entire army for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. The loss of the rebels was 114 killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, 5 of whom are surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter, of a Tennessee regiment."

Tell Him to Put it Through.

The publication of the following characteristic letter from "Old Abe" to Secretary Cameron is appropriate to the occasion:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Since you spoke to me yesterday about Gen. J. H. Lane of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the service of such a man out there at once; that we had better appoint a Brigadier General of Volunteers to-day, and send him off with such a force as you think will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he *starts to put it through*—and not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.

Very truly yours, A. LINCOLN.

To Hon. S. CAMERON.

A Model Proclamation.

The present is a war of long winded proclamations. The people would be glad, however, if our generals would borrow some of that terse and direct style which distinguished the fathers. Witness the proclamation of old Ethan Allen to the rebellious town of Guilford, Vt., in 1790:

"PROCLAMATION.—I, Ethan Allen, declare that if the inhabitants of the town of Guilford do not instantly and peaceably submit to the constituted authorities of the State of Vermont, said town shall be rendered as the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah—by ——! "ETHAN ALLEN."

History tells us that the Guilfordists read the proclamation and very sensibly *acquiesced.*

Archbishop Hughes, at his reception by the Emperor Napoleon, had the privilege of blessing his son, "the Imperial Boy," who was brought in for that purpose.

Senator Wilson's Sutler Bill.

The following is Senator Wilson's bill abolishing the office of sutler, introduced as a substitute for that continuing them under certain regulations:

SEC. 1. That the quartermaster-general and commissary-general shall furnish for the use of the army the following articles, viz.: Cheese, tobacco, segars, pipes, matches, blacking, blacking-brushes, clothes brushes, tooth-brushes, hair-brushes, coarse and fine combs, emory, crocus, pocket-handkerchiefs, stationery, armor oil, sweet oil, rotten stone, razor straps, shaving soap, soap, suspenders, scissors, shoe-strings, needles, thread, knives, pencils, Bristol brick, to be delivered on requisition to the several quartermasters for the use of the officers and soldiers of their respective regiments in the army and volunteer service, to be charged to said quartermasters respectively at such price for each article as shall be fixed by said quartermaster-general and commissary-general before delivery. The number and character of said articles, and also the prices at which they shall be charged to said quartermasters, may be charged from time to time by the quartermaster-general and the commissary-general.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several regimental quartermasters shall deliver to the officers and soldiers of their respective regiments such of the articles enumerated in the preceding section as they may desire, not exceeding in amount in any one month one-fourth part of the pay of any such officer or soldier for the month, and shall cause the same to be charged to them on delivery at the prices fixed as provided in the previous section; and the amounts so charged shall be a lien upon the pay of such officer or soldier, and shall be deducted from the same by the paymaster before any dues of the United States are paid to him, and the amount so deducted shall be credited to the respective quartermasters in liquidation of their accounts with the proper accounting officer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the several regimental quartermasters may each select from their respective regiments a non-commissioned officer or private as clerk, who shall have the rank and pay of a sergeant of cavalry, and whose duty it shall be to keep fair accounts of all receipts, sales, and other transactions herein required, and said accounts shall be opened at all times to the examination of the Inspector General or any person detailed by him for that purpose.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the price fixed by the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General upon the several articles mentioned in the first section of this act, shall in no case fall below nor exceed ten per cent. the actual cost of each article, advance on including transportation and the increased expenses to the service of their delivery to the officers and soldiers of the several regiments.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the office of sutler in the army and volunteer service, except that of post sutler in the regular army, is hereby abolished, and it shall not be lawful for any person to trade in any manner within the lines of the army or volunteer forces with any of the officers or soldiers therefore of without permission of the commanding general of the army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any regimental Quartermaster or other person to receive directly from any officer or soldier or other person in his behalf, any compensation for either of the articles mentioned in the first section of this act, except the prices affixed thereto, as therein provided; and any Quartermaster or other person violating any of the provisions of this act shall not be eligible to a re-appointment therein.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect in thirty days after its passage.

The Defences at Columbus.

EXPLANATION.

1—Water Battery, 14 guns. 2—Water Battery, 3 guns. 3—Submarine Battery. 4—Battery on Bluff, three 128-pounders. 5—Floating Battery, 20 guns. 6—Battery, three guns. 7—Battery, 4 guns. 8—Strong entrenched work commanding front and rear. 9—2 Batteries light guns commanding rear. 10—Rifle pit one mile long. 11—Church used as a magazine. 12—Steam engine used for pumping water upon the bluff. 13—Railroad.

We have been fortunate enough to obtain (we shall not say how) a plan of the rebel fortifications at Columbus. The sketch was drawn from memory by one who has been there and knows all about the place. Of course it is not drawn with the precision which a practiced engineer would give, but it is sufficiently accurate to present an intelligible idea of the place and its surroundings. Many of our readers have been at Columbus and will recognize the features at a glance.

Columbus is situated on a bluff just below a bend of the Mississippi river. The bluff is of limestone, and had an agency in turning the river at this point. It is about seventy-five feet high, and is flanked by a narrow strip of land at its base, overflowed at times by high water. The village is situated on its southern slope. The country in the rear has been heavily timbered, but the rebels have made good use of their axes, and hundreds of acres are levelled to the ground, presenting an abbotis as formidable to our troops as that around Washington to the rebels under Beauregard and Johnston. The railroad enters the town through an excavation about fifteen feet deep. With this general view of the surrounding topographic features, our readers will readily understand the accompanying sketch.

Commencing up stream, we find at figure 1 a 14-gun battery under the bluff. When our informant saw it, it was simply a breastwork, but it is now reported that the rebels are casemating it with the timber which was cut out at O'Neil's mill, which was burned by Gen. Paine on the return of the expedition last week.

In the river in front of the battery is a submarine battery, or torpedo. Continuing on, we come to a stationary steam engine (12) used to pump water upon the bluff for the use of the troops. Still further along, near the point where the bluff retreats from the river, is a three gun battery (2). The Reverend Gen. arch-rebel Bishop Polk's headquarters are there. Continuing on to the lower end of the town, we come to a three gun battery on shore near the railroad depot; also, a floating battery of twenty guns, the wharf-boats and some old flats having been used for the purpose.

Back of the depot, overlooking the town, is a circular work of eight guns (7) commanding the river, also the approaches to the town from the rear.

Ascending now the bluff (at figure 4) there is a work containing three guns which carry projectiles weighing 128 pounds each. This battery has a range of the river for four miles.

Immediately south of this there is a strong intrenched work with a breastwork at the edge of the bluff, and a ditch and breastwork at the rear, thus commanding both front and rear. There are also (at 9, 9,) two works mounting sixteen guns, designed solely to protect the rear. Still further towards the rear is a long rifle pit as breastwork, extending from the edge of the bluff on the north to the railroad excavation on the south. An idea of the area may be had when it is considered that this pit is more than a mile long.

A church (11) is used for a magazine. Last week Commodore Foote made a reconnoissance of the place with two of his gunboats; whereupon the ammunition was speedily removed further south, beyond the reach of his shells. There are about eighty guns in all, exclusive of field artillery. The rebel force is variously estimated from twenty-five to forty thousand men, probably thirty thousand is a fair estimate. Some of the regiments are well armed with Springfield and Enfield muskets, while some of them have only shot-guns. There are not many sixty days men in Columbus, but mainly troops enlisted for the war.

It will be seen by this sketch, that it is no trifling job which Com. Foote and Gen. Grant have on their hands. If an attack is made there will be serious work. Com. Foote is extremely anxious to obtain the mortars which have been promised him again and again, but none of them have been received. The thirty-eight boats prepared for them are lying at the levee in Cairo. Why cannot the naval department send a portion of those now casting at Pittsburgh, to Cairo? Let it be remembered that those batteries on the bluff will be entirely out of the reach of our gun-boats in close action. But with those thirty-eight mortars, Com. Foote and Capt. Constable would produce a stampede surpassing that from Hilton Head. Without them, it may be feared that an attack will not dislodge the rebels from their strong position.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan in favor of an exchange of prisoners, with special reference to Col. O. B. Wilcox. Referred.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. presented a remonstrance from the underwriters, ship owners and others, of Boston, against any measures which will impair the efficiency of the coast survey.

Mr. HALE of N. H. called up the resolution in regard to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he (Lamon) transmitted to the Senate he is guilty of contempt of the Senate, and that the Secretary of the Senate report the resolution to the President. The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was taken up.

The question being the amendment providing that the forcing of safeguards be punished with death, agreed to. The bill was then so amended as to provide that no work shall hereafter be commenced on the defences, when it was passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments, with the amendment returned from the House, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky concluded his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. HARLAN of Iowa said he was willing to muster into the service of the United States any able-bodied men, whether black, white or Indian.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAKE of Ohio, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to establish a postal money order system. Consideration postponed.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ELIOT of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint lighthouse inspectors for any of the light houses on the coast during and for one year after the continuance of the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG of Ill., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with States for supplies furnished their troops called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. The consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. MALLORY of Ky., from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the military academy bill.

Mr. VAN HORN of N. Y. maintained that the time has arrived for the emancipation of the slaves who form the strength of the contest against us.

Adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS---APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE---EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Secretary Stanton and the Military Committee--Military Railroad Matters.

THE NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUITS--THE SOMERSET VICTORY--

The Army Telegraph--British Arms on Dixie Contracts.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1862.

The telegraph line from Wilmington to Fort Monroe is rapidly approaching completion. Twenty miles of wire are being laid daily. The contractor is under bonds to finish it by the 1st of February. Washington will then be in immediate communication with all parts of the United States.

A Florida dispatch announces that the British vessel Gladiator, with $2,000,000 worth of arms, is safely moored in a Florida port.

Secretary Stanton told the Military Committee yesterday that he should soon furnish Congress with a complete list of contracts and contractors of the War Department since the beginning of the war, and would make no more till the 1st of February, to give opportunity for due and suitable legislation.

Gen. Lane's staff will not be confirmed as a whole.

The bill reported from the House P. O. Committee provides for the establishment by the Postmaster General of a money order system at suitable post offices, to be known as "money order offices;" orders to be drawn in printed or engraved form furnished by the Postmaster General, who shall also supply offices with blank forms in which the applicant must state his own name, that of the payee, and the amount, no order being drawn for less than one or more than fifty dollars. The commission to be charged on orders of between one and ten dollars is five cents; between ten and thirty dollars, fifteen cents; between thirty and fifty dollars twenty-five cents. In case of error, a second order or substitute may be issued, for which a second commission must be paid. The Deputy Postmaster will not be allowed to pay unless the payee or his endorser present the order in writing ninety days after date; but the Postmaster General may, in such case, or in case of proved loss, issue a second order, and on which a second commission will be charged. Post Masters are to be paid one-third of the whole amount of the commission on orders issued, and one-eighth of one per cent. on the gross amount paid. Post Masters violating this law are guilty of misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of from thirty to five hundred dollars.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of loyal States for advances for their troops, to be settled upon proper vouchers. The bill, as originally introduced, provides that a certificate of the Governor, Secretary Auditor and Treasurer of a State should be sufficient evidence as to its claim. That now reported allows the Department to take further evidence.

The Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill to-day appointing Jas. Guthrie of Ky., S. S. L'Hommedieu of Ohio, and Connelly F. Trigg of Tennessee, Commissioners under the Secretary of War to locate and construct a railroad for Government military purposes from Danville to Morristown, Knoxville, or some point between them on the Tennessee and Virginia railroad; the Commissioners to give bonds in $50,000, and to have power to contract with some existing company in Kentucky or Tennessee for running the road.

Garrett Davis's speech to-day in the Senate was a sad disappointment to his friends; being but a weak flood of platitudes, after the style of Crittenden in manner and sentiment.

The House Military committee voted today to report a bill enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal into a ship canal for war purposes.

Information has been received at the Indian bureau that Santa Fe is in danger. The Texans under Col. Ballen had been reinforced by more than 2,000 men. Col. Canby was with most of his troops at Fort Craig, where he intended to make a stand. Another report is that the Texas forces were advancing up the Pecos towards Fort Union, and that our troops were taking a position whence they could move towards that river or the Rio Grande.

Gov. Sprague, who was subpœned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, sent word that he would prefer not to testify touching Bull Run. The Committee did not insist.

The Committee on the Judiciary discussed and postponed the confiscation and emancipation question to-day a Sub-Committee having failed to agree. No vote has been taken on the subject, but the inclination of the Committee is against the policy.

Plumbe, attache to the legation in Mexico, arrived here to-day with postal and extradition treaties, negotiated by Corwin and adopted by the Mexican Congress. The latter contains a stipulation against the surrender of fugitives slaves or political offenders.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Wm. Huntington of Washington Territory, to be Marshal of that Territory; B. H. Smith of Va., to be Attorney of the Western District of Virginia; James O. Brodhead of Missouri, to be Attorney of the Eastern District of that State; Robt. J. Tucker of Missouri, Attorney for the Western District of that State; Robt. Crozier of Kansas, Attorney for the District of that State; Samuel D. Howe of Washington Territory to be agent of the Indians of that Territory; Jas. D. Doty of Wisconsin to be Superintendent of Indians Affairs for Utah; Bland Ballard of Kentucky, Judge of the District Court for that District; Jos. E. Streeter of Joliet, Ill., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nebraska.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have agreed upon an amendment to the joint rules of the two Houses, to the effect that whenever any member rises in his place, and states that the Executive wishes Congress to secretly act on any matter connected with the war, it shall be the duty of Congress to go into secret session and deliberate, and come to a conclusion thereon before adjournment. The speeches are to be limited to five minutes each, and any member disclosing the proceedings to be expelled.

The appointments confirmed by the Senate to-day, were J. H. McChesney of Illinois, Consul at New Castle, and Isiah Thomas at Algiers.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent says Secretary Stanton had an interview of two hours in the Senate Committee rooms, this morning, with the Military Committees of both Houses. All the sixteen members were present. The Secretary gave his views freely on his plan of conducting the war, and expressed a desire to be at all times informed for his guidance of matters of public interest coming before either Committee, adding that the Department would always be open to any member of the two Committees. He stated that a full and complete list of all the contracts made by or for the War Department since the commencement of the war, with the name of every contractor or purchaser, should be made before the 1st of February, until full investigations be made.

Col. Scott is to have special charge of railroads and transportation matters, and Congress has been asked to give the Secretary of War control of all the railroads in the United States, whenever the interests of the war shall demand it. John Tucker, the Second Assistant, is to have charge of all the transportation by sea, the chartering of vessels, &c. Mr. Watson, the Third Assistant, is to have control of the rolls and general business connected with the troops in the field.

Senator Johnson of Tennessee received a dispatch from Major Hooper, stating, in substance, as follows: "Zollicoffer is indeed dead. I have seen his body. Our victory is overwhelming. The rebels are driven from this entire section of the country, and Kentucky will soon be free from traitors."

Congress will make two new circuits—one of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and another of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. Secretary Smith is talked of for one, and for the other, Mr. Browning and Judge Davis of Illinois, have been suggested.

The President is said to have declared today that he appreciates the very great services rendered by Gen. Sigel, and that justice will be done him by creating him a General of Division, also that Col. Koerner, of Illinois, will be made a Brigadier General.

The World's dispatch says, at no time since the army of the Potomac has been organized have the roads in Virginia been in such a condition, in consequence of the rain and snow.

The following named consuls have been confirmed: Daniel Evans of Illinois, at Bilboa; Richard C. Hanna of Indiana, at Santander; J. H. McChesney of Illinois, at New Castle; Isiah Thomas of Illinois, at Algiers; Geo. Fisher of California, at Kanagwaha; Wm. R. Williams of Ohio, at Paraguay; Jos. Van Dor of Wisconsin, at Tahiti. Carl. J. Craby of Wisconsin, at Porsyrund; Hiram Tattle of Wisconsin, at Montevideo.

A new tax bill is in the hands of the sub-Committee of Ways and Means. Several weeks will probably elapse before it is presented.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed Brigadier Generals Shoepff and Ord for meritorious services in the field.

The President has nominated for Assistant Secretaries of War, John Tucker of Pennsylvania and R. H. Watson of this city.

FROM ST. LOUIS--GEN. PRICE CATEGORICALLY ANSWERED--SIGEL ARRIVED--MILITARY MATTERS.

Good News from Lexington---A Successful Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 23, 1862.

There is some new hitch about Gen. Sigel's affairs. A copy of his letter to Gen. Halleck has been seen by a responsible party, who makes the statement that Sigel simply says he is willing to consider the matter suspended for the present, and if he can be of service to the army or the country, he is willing to do just as Gen. Halleck wishes.

Gen. Sigel is on the train from Rolla and will arrive to-night. This is not generally known, as he has kept it from the Germans to avoid any ostentatious display.

The Union Merchants' Exchange to-day passed resolutions prohibiting members from transacting any business at any other place during 'Change hours, on pain of dismissal. This is to prevent secessionists from finding their way into the institution and secretly joining hands with the old crowd.

Navigation has been resumed to Alton, and boats are advertising for Cairo to-day.

Captain Chapman of the Forage Department has given notice that hereafter he will receive no more forage purchased of members of the secesh Chamber of Commerce.

The *Evening Democrat* says: "By advices from Lexington, we learn that on the night of the 16th Col. Deitzler of the 1st Kansas sent out two companies of cavalry in charge of Capt. Stockton and Lieut. Stone, the whole under command of Major Haldeman, to reconnoiter and re-capture if possible some of the Government property taken from Mulligan at the surrender there. The expedition was a success. The notorious Capt. Whiting who was at Carthage, Springfield and Lexington, and who since the capture of Carrol Wood up in Windsor, was more dreaded than any other secession incendiary in Lafayette county, was arrested in Dover, where he had hoped to escape the vigilance of the Government troops. Shelby Banks and other rebel disturbers of the peace were also taken.

In addition to the prisoners above named, about fifty horses and mules taken at Springfield and from Colonel Mulligan's command, several wagons, harness, boots and shoes, a large amount of commissary stores, etc., etc., taken by the rebel General Shelby's gang from the steamer Sunshine, and many other articles of use to our army, were recovered and transferred at once to the Federal troops at Lexington. On the same night Captain Walker and Lieutenant Gilford, of the same regiment, brought into camp a large number of rebels, horses and mules.

We learn that the Union citizens there are petitioning General Halleck to have the First Kansas remain with him.

The correspondence between Generals Halleck and Price will shortly be published in full. The former places the rebel outrages in their true light.

Gen. Sturges has gone to Washington to lobby his confirmation as Brigadier General. Charges have been made against his loyalty for surrendering fugitive slaves to rebels, and for interference. It will not be forgotten either that much of the crusade against Sigel has been caused by Sturges and his friends. Gen. Sigel arrived to-night. It is stated that he came here by request of Halleck, who wished a personal interview.

A civil suit was commenced in the Common Pleas Court to-day by Samuel Engles, whose property was seized to satisfy an assessment upon him, against Gen. Halleck, the Provost Marshal General, and the Board of Assessors, to recover the value of goods taken. The summons was served upon the Provost Marshal but not upon Halleck.

A writ of replevin was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and Mr. Engles and the lawyer of the latter were arrested and placed in the military prison. A levy was made on Dr. McPheeter's parlor furniture to-day, and a fine piano and rosewood furniture taken by the military police.

From Rolla we hear that the troops have moved forward from Waynesville to Lebanon, which will be made a permanent military post.

Scouting parties have returned home with 20 prisoners, including a bearer of dispatches from Price's army.

Quartermaster Allen having advertised to pay Government indebtedness with 7-30 bonds the holders of four million dollars worth of claims have signified their readiness to accept the same.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck. The material points of Price's letter are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1862.

I have received information that, as Major-General commanding this department, you have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations. That men, officers and privates belonging to this army, have been taken prisoners on Kansas borders and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offense or crime, have been shot.

In some cases, I have learned, my discharged soldiers have been seized whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that they have been, by military coercion, forced into a servitude unknown to international civilized usage in such cases.

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men, especially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroad culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial for alleged crimes, which all laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of offense or offenses as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment.

These statements I cannot believe to be correct; but let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar causes? Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving death whenever and wherever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of the civilized world? Do you regard the destruction of important roads, transportation facilities, &c., for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to the enemy's Court Martial, or will you have them tried, as usual, by proper civil authorities according to the statutes of the State.

Signed, STERLING PRICE, Maj. Gen. Com. M. S. G.

The following embraces the main portions of Gen. Halleck's reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

Gen. Sterling Price, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL.—Your letter, dated Springfield, January 12th, is received. The troops which you complain of on the Kansas frontier and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them, I respectfully refer you to Maj. Gen. David Hunter, commanding the Department of Kansas, Headquarters Fort Leavenworth.

You also complain that individuals and parties of men, specially appointed by you to destroy railroads, culverts, and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to a general court martial for alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. Where individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried, and if found guilty will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not.

You must be aware, General, that no orders of your's can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerilla bands, etc., who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to crime.

But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send an armed force wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroads, bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them if possible in open warfare, or if we capture them, we shall treat them as prisoners of war, but it is well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of peaceful citizens, and under false pretenses, through our lines into Northern Missouri, to rob and destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this, too, without any military necessity or possible military advantage.

Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder, and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers but under false pretences and in guise of peaceful citizens.

You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war.

If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognize such a claim? I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Commanding Dep't.

FROM CAIRO.

General Smith Pays a Visit to Fort Henry---He thinks it May be Taken--Capture of Picket Murderers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 23d, 1862.

The order for the evacuation of Fort Holt has been countermanded to-day, as it is thought the flood will not damage it.

Capt. R. D. Noleman, with his company of cavalry, marched ten miles southwest of Bird's Point last night in pursuit of a portion of the picket murderers, and succeeded in capturing three of them; among whom was a notorious vagabond named Reeve, who was accessory to the act perpetrated a short time since. Gen. Paine had them ironed and placed in the guard-house to await trial.

Dispatches from Gen. Smith have been received stating he went within twenty miles of Fort Henry with his command, and got on board one of our gunboats, which ran within two miles of the fort, and fired five shots into it. The fort replied with one shot, which fell short by a mile. Gen. Smith gives it as his opinion that one of our gunboats would raze it in a short time. He gives no additional information regarding the taking of Camp Beauregard.

Colonel John A. Logan has returned to take command of his regiment.

The weather is moderating. The river is still on the rise.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—Intelligence reached here to-day from Gen. Smith's command which left Paducah simultaneously with the troops from this point upon the recent expedition into Kentucky. Instead of returning to Paducah, Gen. Smith pushed on from Camp Beauregard towards Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river at the State line. He must have arrived there before this dispatch is published, and stirring news may be expected soon. Fort Henry occupies a position close to the river, with high land rising beyond, upon which batteries are said to have been planted. Reports say that the place is occupied by about three thousand rebel troops. Gen. Smith's command comprises probably about 6,000.

Col. Philip B. Fouke and Col. John A. Logan arrived here from Washington to-day and resumed command of their regiments.

The order to remove the troops from Camp Holt was this morning countermanded, intelligence from above being that the river has commenced falling. It is still rising here very rapidly.

The gunboats Essex and St. Louis, which came up from Mayfield Creek during the night, will return this evening and anchor at Putney's Bend, about three miles below Mayfield Creek, and ten miles above Columbus, which place is almost in sight from the Bend.

A considerable number of men belonging to different regiments have applied to be transferred to the gunboats, and the transfer will probably in most cases be made. Altogether, 800 men are wanted.

At four o'clock, evening before last, a party of Noleman's Cavalry went out from Bird's Point in the direction of Charleston, to the vicinity where four of our pickets were shot last week. They succeeded in taking three prisoners, one of whom is the father of one of the parties who are believed to have done the shooting. They went to the wrong house in the first place, or all of the guilty parties would have been taken. Upon going to another house in the neighborhood, fresh tracks were found, but the culprits had fled to the bush. The three prisoners were brought into camp, and the old man was given the alternative of giving information which should lead to the capture of the more guilty members of the gang, or being shot.

Latest from Fortress Monroe---Rebel Rumors from the Burnside Expedition---A Battle Expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22.—There has been no arrival from the Burnside expedition as yet.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday has a dispatch dated Goldsboro', Jan. 21st, 4 p. m., announcing that 100 vessels of the Burnside expedition are inside of Pamlico Sound, and 20 steamers outside.

No attack has been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, where a fight is expected to take place.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The *American's* special correspondent at Fortress Monroe, says that a flag of truce went to Norfolk yesterday, Lieut. Hertz, a released prisoner returning South. He was made a prisoner in Western Virginia, and was released on parole and will be exchanged for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner by the rebels in Missouri.

The Norfolk papers of Wednesday contains the following telegram:

"GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 21—4 P. M.—A large number of women and children have arrived here from Newbern. A fight is expected there. There is no other news. An express has arrived here from Newbern, and reports that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were one hundred vessels of the Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound, and 25 large transports outside of Hatteras Inlet. Private information received here says that the enemy will attack Newbern, Hyde county, and Roanoke Island simultaneously. Our forces are completely prepared for them.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday contains the following telegram.

"SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—From forty to fifty vessels are inside of Broad River, fifteen miles from Port Royal."

None of the Southern papers make any reference to the fight at Somerset, Ky., or to the defeat and death of Gen. Zollicoffer.

The funeral of ex-President Tyler took place on the 21st inst., and was attended by Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, and by the members of the rebel Congress.

The Norfolk *Day Book* copies a paragraph from a Petersburg paper, saying that the Pensacola did not escape from the Potomac without damage. A gentleman who examined her with a spy-glass, after she passed the batteries, gives that paper the assurance that she had holes as big as a hogshead in her bow, etc. To this the special correspondent of the *American* adds:

"A personal inspection of the Pensacola today enables your correspondent to assure this gentleman, that the only holes in her bow are those essentially necessary to the right development of the powers of her forward pivot gun."

The Norfolk *Day Book* publishes a long article recording the adventures, misfortunes and maltreatment of Miss Poole, lately released from the prison for females at Washington. The *Day Book* calls Miss Poole a heroine, and says that, according to her own story, there was no possible outrage or indignity to which she was not subjected.

The Norfolk papers make no mention of any reports circulated by the secessionists, that some of Gen. Burnside's vessels had been driven ashore.

FROM NEW YORK---MASON AND SLIDELL HEARD FROM.

Arrival from Port Royal---More Cotton---Military Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The steamer Matanzas sailed for Port Royal this morning with a cargo of provisions and three hundred troops.

The British gunboat Racer arrived here this morning from Bermuda. She states that the Rinaldo arrived there on the 11th, and sailed for St. Thomas with Mason and Slidell aboard.

The steamer Atlantic from Port Royal 20th, arrived this afternoon. She has 1,525 bales of unginned and 63 bales of ginned cotton aboard, and a large number of passengers. Over sixty vessels were at Port Royal when the Atlantic left. Military matters were in *statu quo*. No forward movement had taken place.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—No signs yet of the steamship North American now due.

A fire at Saco, Maine, this morning destroyed Jones's store and contents, together with Thornton's block and most of its contents. The Saco House, adjoining, was damaged.

The Hibernian at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The steamship Hibernian from St. Johns, N. B., where she landed British troops, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Four Days Later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER OFF CAPE RACE--NEWS OF MASON AND SLIDELL'S SURRENDER RECEIVED ABROAD.

Consols Advanced---Cotton Buoyant--News of the Pirate Sumter--The Markets.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 23.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th, via Queenstown on Thursday, 9th inst., passed Cape Race this (Thursday) morning. Her dates are four days later.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst. There was considerable disappointment expressed in England at the non-reception of definite advices from America relative to the Mason and Slidell imbroglio, and the greatest anxiety was felt for the news by the next arrival.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York arrived out on the 8th. The steamship Jura, from Portland, also arrived on the 8th. They took out the announcement of the adjustment of the Trent affair, which was received with the greatest satisfaction. Consols immediately advanced from 1 to 1¼ per cent.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton, to watch the Nashville, which was then ready for sea.

The pirate Sumter had arrived at Cadiz, where she landed forty-two prisoners taken from three Federal merchant vessels which she destroyed.

Some journals argue that a definite answer was not to be expected by the Europa, and think the cause of peace loses nothing by delay. Others construe the delay unfavorable.

The *Morning Post* thinks it diminishes the hopes of peace, and that the Washington Government will propose a compromise which will not be for a moment entertained.

The *Times* asks why should the decision be delayed if favorable for peace? and says the immediate surrender of Mason and Slidell would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac, and worth millions to the Federal exchequer.

Russell, in his correspondence to the London *Times*, predicts that the Cabinet at Washington would refuse to surrender up Mason and Slidell. He also says that a victory over the rebel army has become a political necessity, and that General McClellan is being pressed on all sides to make a forward movement.

The advices by the Europa caused an upward tendency in war risks at Lloyd's.

The Paris *Patrie* and *Pays* say that the Government at Washington offered to restore Mason and Slidell, on condition that England would not recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Morning Herald* says that if the Slidell and Mason affair is settled, England and France have an inducement on commercial grounds to recognize the well-earned independence of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is manfully taken by the ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

The *Daily News* says that any recognition of the Confederates is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject of apprehension.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.

The London *Times* shows that by the beginning of February the squadron of Admiral Milne will number seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, twenty-five corvettes and sloops-of-war.

The privateer Sumter, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crew of three Federal merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused, but it was granted on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the Sumter then entered the port without being saluted. It was rumored that the American Consul would have an account of the resolution of Spain.

The British Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher, Rentes being quoted at 67f.90c.

CANTON, Nov. 30, 1861.—A *coup d'etat* has taken place at Pekin. The Cabinet have been imprisoned, and a new ministry been formed.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The City of Washington and Jura both arrived here on the 9th, and brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the Trent affair. The rendition of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded, while others accord due credit for the act and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarn being unsettled, with light transactions.

SAVANNAH IN DANGER.

FORT PULASKI ABANDONED.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 20th.—A report just comes that Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels. Prudence was considered on their part the better part of valor. It was only a question of a very short time, as the fort was thoroughly invested and would have been taken in a few days.

A movement will be soon made in another direction, and you will hear enough to satisfy all croakers, so far at least as this Sherman's expedition is concerned.

The State Constitutional Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—Another day, and nothing of moment done.

James F. Dwyer presented a petition, praying the Convention to reimburse him for court expenses in contesting Mr. O'Melveny's seat, and to allow him mileage. Referred to the Committee on Elections. The Auditor sent in a statement of the amount of war warrants drawn, amounting to $3,244,000. There has been received from the United States nearly $1,375,000.

The Committee on Banks reported a preamble and resolutions, declaring the charters of banks which suspended specie payment forfeited, and prohibiting the Auditor from furnishing them with additional circulation. It was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Wentworth presented a minority substitute, which will be considered at the same time. A variety of resolutions and reports of minor importance were read, and the Convention went into Committee of the Whole. Although nothing was done, the Convention made some progress, as many members were delivered of speeches and propositions who will not probably trouble the Convention again.

Recovery of Federal Property Lost in the Surrender of Lexington--Punishing Rebel Sympathizers.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 23.—Two companies of cavalry, under Major Haldeman, of the 1st Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Capt. Whiting, Joe Shelby, and several other notorious desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Col. Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes and other articles taken from the steamer Sunshine by the rebels, some time since; all of which were turned over to the Federal troops at Lexington. Col. Deitzler, of the Kansas 1st, in command at Lexington, announces by general order that rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon soldiers. He has therefore ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential secessionists who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he holds responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and says the assassination of one man of his command in this manner will be followed by the shooting or hanging of five of those wealthy rebels.

From Louisville--Resignation of Gen. Buckner--Tight Times in Dixie.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—The *Journal* learns that Gen. Hardee arrested Gen. Hindman for burning houses at Cave City, and other places, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, also it learns and credits that Gen. Buckner has resigned his commission. The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly for money. It is reported that Buckner's children are running about there barefooted. [No color specified.]

Hardee is second in command and could not pay a colored woman employed by him, but gave her a pass through the Confederate lines as the only means he had of liquidating her demand.

There are no further particulars from Thomas. All is quiet below.

From Paducah.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 23.—Capt. C. M. Willard, Co. A Chicago Light Artillery, arrived by the steamer Wilson this afternoon, from Calloway, six miles this side of Fort Henry, where Gen. Smith's division camped last night.

Yesterday evening his pieces opened on a body of rebel cavalry across the river, driving them towards the Fort on the double-quick. The gunboats last night threw a few shells into Fort Henry. They replied with one gun. The fort is garrisoned with about 6,000 or 7,000 men, and several guns. The whole of Gen. Smith's command started across the country for Paducah this morning.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (2d $1)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (6w $7.00)	2.00
One Square, one month, (3m $9.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (4m $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (Dec. $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.

26.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—Board wanted by a gentleman and lady in a respectable private family. Address Box 268.

WANTED.—Board wanted in the central part of the city, for a small family. Address Post Office Box 2156, stating location. Private family preferred.

WANTED—To buy a Lot, with or without house. If with house, it must be modern sized and convenient, located on the West Side, between Randolph and Monroe streets, west of Halsted and east of Union Park. Address Post Office Box 3322, giving terms and full description of property.

FUR LOST.—One Fitch 1-4 Fur Cape lost between Plymouth Church and East Madison street, Sabbath evening, the 19th inst. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at No. 183 East Madison street. WILLIAM LEGG.

FOUND.—A small amount of money which the owner can have by applying to S. CHALKER, 174 Lake street.

DAIRY BUTTER WANTED.—A cash purchaser for 2,000 or 3,000 lbs. securely packed in new firkins of 100 lbs. each, may be found by addressing M. HAYWARD, at the Girard House, with particulars and prices. Good Butter of uniform quality in each firkin, for table use, is what is required.

MASONIC.—The members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to meet at the Hall of Cleveland Lodge No. 211 F. and A. M. this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, HENRY REYNOLDS, of St. Paul's Lodge No. 241, and St. David's Chapter No. 34 R. A. M., Auburn, N. Y. N. W. HUNTLEY, W. M.

STRAYED.—An Iron Gray Mare, five years old, strayed from No. 219 Ontario street on the morning of the 22d instant. Any one causing her to be returned will be suitably rewarded.

EGGS! EGGS!!—At 219 South Water street, by the barrel or dozen, to suit purchasers. Also, Jar and Roll BUTTER. Cheap! Call and See! ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by the advertiser, who has a thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping by Double Entry and is a correct Accountant. Reference good. Address "J. E.," Post Office Box 2177.

GENUINE BAY WATER, AT J. H. REED & CO'S.

NEW ROMANCE, By the Author of "Cecil Dreeme." JOHN BRENT. BY THEODORE WINTHROP, Late Major in the U. S. Army, and author of "The March of the New York 7th Regiment," "Washington as a Camp," in the Atlantic Monthly, and "Cecil Dreeme." 1 Vol. 16mo. Price $1.00. Uniform with "Cecil Dreeme." JOHN BRENT is a story of stirring adventure, and will be found, in many respects, superior to "Cecil Dreeme," a novel whose rapid and brilliant success have carried it already to its Ninth Edition. Copies of "John Brent" or "Cecil Dreeme" will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price of each novel, ONE DOLLAR. JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller, corner Madison street and Court House Place.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Friday Evening, Jan. 24th, PROF. O. S. FOWLER WILL LECTURE ON LOVE AND SELECTION. To commence at 7½ o'clock, and close with PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS. SINGLE ADMISSION......15 CENTS. Professional Examinations daily at his rooms, 43 Sherman House.

INDIANA MONEY WANTED. We are paying the HIGHEST PREMIUM FOR NOTES ON THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 25 Clark street, corner of Lake street.

LARGE CAYUGA BLACK DUCKS.—A few pairs of the LARGE CAYUGA BLACK DUCKS For sale at the SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY, ILL. They can be so boxed as to be safely sent to any part of the United States. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES L. REED.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!—A large stock of LADIES FINE SKATES, at greatly reduced prices, AT 143 LAKE STREET. Also—Skates ground and repaired on reasonable terms on short notice. J. W. LOOMIS.

CASH ADVANCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co make LIBERAL ADVANCES IN CASH On FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, consigned to E. S. ELY & Co., NEW YORK.

VALENTINES FOR 1862. My stock for the approaching season will be entirely new, and will far surpass that of former years. Valentines, Single, from 1 cent to Twenty Dollar. VALENTINES IN $5 LOTS, Valentines in $10 Lots; Valentines in $20 Lots. COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES, ASSORTED, PATRIOTIC COMIC VALENTINES, ENVELOPES, CARDS, WRITERS, &C. No Commission, but Cash Sales at Half the Price. JOHN W. NORRIS, 162 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

RARE CHANCE. TO EXCHANGE. OHIO FARM PROPERTY, HIGHLY IMPROVED, FOR CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. Two Farms, one of 118 acres, and one of 91 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, with good Houses, Barns, Wagon Houses, Granaries, &c., &c. Fruit of all kinds in abundance, plenty of good Timber. Also, all the Farming Implements and Tools, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Said Farms are situated in Ashtabula County, Ohio, one mile from Geneva. Good society, Churches, Schools, in fact everything to make country life pleasant and desirable, and is only offered for sale or exchange on account of ill health, (the owner having no one but himself and wife in family), and consequent inability to attend to their proper management. They will be exchanged, either in whole or in part, for desirable city property. For particulars apply at No. 26 Randolph street, office of the Union Despatch Company.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] Term, 1862. Jonathan R. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Comp'ts Sol'rs.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN KEROSENE, COAL, AND CARBON OILS, Lamps and Chandeliers. Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS USE THE

Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap,	Cocoaine Soap,

For all roughness and exfoliations of the Skin. Nothing equals it, and for producing an abundant lather. Put up in boxes containing three cakes at 25 and 50 cents per box. We also offer over 100 different varieties of English, French and American Soaps of the best makes. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, Opposite the Tremont Hotel.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

We can lay a finger on no particular act of energy which has marked the incoming of the new Secretary of War; but, in common with all men with whom we come in contact, and with all from whom we hear, we feel that new life, vigor, earnestness and effectiveness have been infused into his department, and that, henceforth, we shall have no reason to complain of the tardiness, inefficiency and corruption with which, under Mr. Cameron, the war office was justly charged. The conviction is almost universal that now we shall have war in earnest; that at last the people's wealth in patriotism, men and money, will be gloriously employed; that the impudent enemy who has, for the last six months, been defiantly flaunting his banners of rebellion in the face of our loyal forces, within sight and almost within gunshot of the Capital of the Republic, will be routed out and destroyed; that such tortoises as Sherman, at Beaufort, will each have a live coal put on his back; that Kentucky will be the scene of active operations; and that whenever there is a foe within reach of an armed and loyal hand, he will be struck! Such, we say, is the public conviction founded on Mr. Stanton's brief but bold career in Buchanan's Cabinet, his known zeal in behalf of the Union, and on his inherent force of character and purity of purpose. Possibly there may be some grievous mistake in the enthusiasm with which this new appointment is hailed, and that the recipient of the generous expressions of confidence and esteem which come from all quarters, may subside into a state of unseasonable hybernation that will extend through six months more. But all the auguries now betoken action, and we shall gladly accept and rely upon them until they are proved to be false.

The unseemly boasting of a few of the more besotted of the pro-slavery journals—those, we mean, who prefer the dissolution of the Union and the extinction of our national life, to the destruction of the cause of the war—when Mr. Stanton came into power, led many of the most zealous of the war men to believe that the policy of the Administration was becoming openly and avowedly hostile to the sentiments entertained by the advanced party. We do not know what his notions are on the slavery question; and as long as we believe that he will force the Generals under his command to carry on their campaigns with vigor, with an eye to the accomplishment of the great national purpose, and without reference to the qualms of the *quasi* Union men of the border slave States, we shall not stop to inquire. As our armies advance, unless they go under traitorous guidance, the slavery question will demand the attention of those in power; and whatever their theoretical notions, it will be solved in a way which will not disappoint the country, nor work injury to the Union cause. Mr. STANTON, though twice a Secretary, and Mr. LINCOLN, though he should, as he cannot, out-Tyler the defunct Tyler himself, would be powerless, without bringing the whole governmental fabric down about their heads, to carry on a pro-slavery war. As soon as the fighting begins and the enemy's country is penetrated by our victorious columns, the doom of the infernal institution will begin to be apparent, and Heaven will not interpose to save it from destruction. Of one thing we are already assured; where Mr. Stanton sees a rebel head he will strike it; wherever he can weaken and cripple the rebellion by a blow, he will inflict it, and if in descending it should threaten to fall on slavery, he will not put out his hand to arrest it. With such a Secretary, if confidence is justified by performance, we are content; and without asking that he should adopt our distinctive theories or endorse our dogmas, we may believe that he will prove, like CARNOT, "an Organizer of Victory."

We need not tell our readers, for they have shared and enjoyed the grateful change, that the events of the past week, with which Mr. Stanton is connected, have given a more hopeful direction to our national affairs. Confidence succeeds despondency; courage, which was drooping under the continued inaction, is revived; already business feels the quickening impulse; capital wears a more smiling aspect, and the belief in the quick and glorious success of our arms grows more assured and ardent. These are the brightening prospects which will give confidence and firmness to the legislation of Congress, unlock the coffers of those who must furnish the means for carrying on the war, and unite and solidify the new efforts which all loyal men will make to save the Republic!

THIRSTING FOR VICTORY.

The people crave action. Their desires are not the morbid appetites of those who have long lived on excitement, but the natural and instinctive demands of the situation. The popular sense, which, unmindful of details, or of the promises of diplomacy, says *fight;* and it is not mistaken. The popular idol will be that man who is *en rapport* with the popular feeling—who shares it, acts upon it and with it, and by it snatches glorious victory from the enemy. He will be the hero to whom anything will be forgiven.

Jim Lane at this moment throughout all the West, is that man whose policy avowed in the Senate and made the rule of action in the field, is the nearest the popular heart. He is in favor of WAR. The people know that he means to injure the enemy by all the methods that civilized warfare justifies. They believe that he will smite them hip and thigh. They know that he will seize their property, and, if lawful, confiscate it, and that he will have no mawkish sensibility which will impel him to respect the cause of the war—in a word, that he will act as if the preservation of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, and not the protection of slavery and the convenience of slaveholders, was the one object to be accomplished. Hence the eagerness felt among the soldiers in all the Northwest to be ordered to join his command; hence the thousands of people who rush to see him and shake him by the hand; hence the undoubting confidence that he will succeed. On his way from Washington, he was waited for by crowds at every station where the news of his coming had preceded him; at every stopping place hundreds of earnest men thronged the cars to get a sight at his face; and during his brief stay in this city, the hotel in which he lodged was all the while overrun with those who never saw him, who cared little for his personal fortunes, who wanted no favors, but who would involuntarily pay tribute to the man of action—the representative of their ideas—the embodiment of instinctive notions of what a commander, in this crisis, should be. They hunger and thirst for victory, and attend upon the steps of him who can promise it. In the respect which they pay to Gen. Lane, the fishers after popularity, who see at the end of a bloodless and fruitless campaign, ending in a misnamed compromise, a chance to exchange a residence in camp for the White House, may learn a lesson that may quicken their movements, possibly convince them that in this struggle, not only the national honor but the national conscience is deeply concerned, and that he who would be followed by the admiration of his countrymen for vindicating the one, may establish a claim upon their gratitude and reverence by satisfying the other.

☞ The Empress Eugenie has declared that court dresses of ladies must be hereafter two feet wider and longer than hitherto. A new kind of Court dance adapted to this expansive garment has been invented. The new ordinance is not received with favor by the wives of the under-officials.

THE NEW POLICY OF THE WAR.

Said Gen. Lane in this city to a party of gentlemen visitors, "The Government has begun a policy which will make sure work of the rebellion." Secretary Stanton has gone to work in a manner that unmistakably indicates the truth of the remark. The loyal people of the North are ready for it, and if we have any commanders who are not fully in sympathy, they must step aside. The work will go on.

We recently noticed the fact that E. K. Smart, two years since a candidate for Governor of Maine, and a leading Democrat of the State, had introduced into its Senate resolutions urging Congress to confiscate the rebels' property and liberate their slaves, and the contemplation of the employment of the slaves as soldiers, when the military necessities of the country require it.

Some weeks since a letter of Mr. Smart's to a Democratic editor was published in the Maine journals. As a striking statement of the views of a life-long Democrat on a live question, (a live-or-die question, too, with the nation,) we present its main points, as follows:

"As the instruments of war hitherto used, for the best part of a year, have not proved effectual in suppressing the rebellion, I think it is the duty of Congress *to provide for the confiscation and liberation of every slave* belonging to any person who shall continue in arms against the authority of the United States, or who shall aid and abet those who thus continue in arms.

"Slaves belonging to rebels *should not only be confiscated, but armed*. Congress has the constitutional right "to raise and support armies," and to call upon all able-bodied men of every color or condition, in this perilous crisis of our country, to take up arms for its defence, and in my judgment, provisions should be immediately made *for enlisting and organizing regiments of colored men who are now free, and those who are held in slavery* by rebels in service and those who continue to aid and abet rebels in arms.

"Congress should grant to all such slaves, who may enlist, 1st, their freedom after three years' service in the army; 2d, eight dollars per month while in service; 3d, forty acres of land in Texas or some other State or Territory of suitable climate—not to be alienated so as to divest them of their premises during their natural lives.

"All vacant and unoccupied lands in States which have entered into an unconstitutional confederation for the purpose of making war upon the Union, *should by the act of Congress be immediately confiscated to the United States,* to be appropriated according to the discretion of Congress for the benefit of slave soldiers and others of African descent, who should be protected wherever lands are set apart for them by a system of government appropriate to their condition.

"In consequence of the belligerent attitude of Texas, which cost us so much blood and treasure, as soon as we shall take military possession of that State, Congress would be justified in exercising the same jurisdiction over it which has been exercised over Mexican States, acquired in our war with that power, and a territorial government of all that part of Texas lying west of the Rio Brazos *should be formed at an early day, for the purpose of colonization of the African race.* I mean to express myself more fully upon these propositions at some future time."

The Army Telegraph.

The army telegraph, to which our special Washington dispatch makes reference, now consists of over one thousand miles of wire, stretched through the different camps, from the headquarters of General Hooker on the left, running toward the right wing till it reaches Hancock, Md. One hundred and ten operators are in the employ of the Government. There is a separate line to the headquarters of each General commanding a division.

General McClellan can sit at the table in his private house and talk to the different Generals, all at one and the same time, and independent of one another. When any division moves, the line can also be extended, as each division has a corps of builders, and a supply of wire, poles and insulators always ready. In several divisions each Brigadier-General has an instrument upon the line, and is in direct conference with his immediate Commanding General the whole time.

Large wagons have been provided for the operators and their batteries to travel in, with sleeping apartments, tents, equipage and everything necessary, thus making the telegraphic department the most efficient and thorough branch in the whole army; and in connection with the balloon corps of Prof. Lowe will, should the army move, prove invaluable to detect the operations of the enemy.

Senator Wilson's Sutler Bill.

Senator Wilson's bill for abolishing sutlers in the army provides that the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General shall furnish for the use of the army the following articles, viz: cheese, tobacco, segars, pipes, matches, blacking, brushes, combs, pocket handkerchiefs, emery, oils and soaps, stationery, sewing materials, and various articles of hardware. These are to be delivered to the several Quartermasters on requisition, and will be charged to them at prices to be fixed by the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General. In retailing them to the soldiers a profit of ten per cent is to be charged, and no more. Officers or privates may purchase to any amount not exceeding one-fourth part of their pay for the current month, the sum charged against each man being deducted from his dues. In each regiment the Quartermaster is to select a clerk, who shall have the rank and pay of a cavalry sergeant, to keep an account of such purchases and sales. It is made unlawful for any other person to trade within the lines, excepting post sutlers in the regular service, unless permission shall first have been obtained from the Commanding General. Any Quartermaster charging higher prices than those affixed will be dismissed, and will be ineligible to reappointment. The act is to take effect within thirty days.

Thurlow Weed on Lieut. Maury.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has written another public letter, addressed to the editor of the London *Globe*, in reply to that of Lieut. M. F. Maury. It disposes, *seriatim*, of the Lieutenant's falsification of history and fact in his letter to Admiral Fitz Roy, and the *Globe* admits as much; but the comments of that journal are such as to indicate that, however unanswerably we may demonstrate the South to be and to have been in the wrong, however abundantly we may prove the rebellion to have been in its inception and progress alike wanton and nefarious, the English people do and will refuse us their sympathy and reject the obvious conclusion.

It only remains for us to demonstrate by the strong arm what the fair word is powerless to prove.

☞ The Confederates are reduced to laughable shifts for a circulating medium. A Cairo letter says the stock of specie at Columbus is entirely exhausted, or, to use the very significant expression of the informant, "there are not half dollars enough in Columbus to hold down the eyelids of those that die daily in the hospitals;" so that they have resorted to a very novel mode of making change. A man goes to a shop keeper, or sutler, and buys half a pound of coffee, for half a dollar, and tenders a one dollar bill of some of the Southern banks in payment; but as the seller has no "four bits" for change, he tears the bill in two parts, keeps one and returns the customer the other. When the customer wants to spend the other half of his bill, he goes to the same merchant, who takes it, pastes the two halves together, and sends it into the bank to be replaced by another. The bills of the State Bank of South Carolina, the Tennessee banks, and Confederate scrip, constitute all the "circulating medium" afloat, none of which can be sold for over fifty cents to the dollar for gold or silver. The Tennessee banks have all gone to issuing shinplasters.

☞ The telegraph has informed us that a railway was building at Hilton Head. A letter says the road begins at the northern end of the Island, and is to extend southward in the direction of the main land, which at some points, is distant but a short way, and where ferry accommodations might be easily established. This movement is undertaken with a view of making Hilton Head a great permanent base of operations—an object which has been carefully kept in view from the beginning. No cars had been procured, but those adapted to horse-power could easily and speedily be conveyed to General Sherman whenever he should desire them. The wharf at Hilton Head is building with as much rapidity as possible.

☞ The people of the South are in great distress for salt. Indeed, the State governments have been moved to take the matter in hand, and they are stimulating the production by every inducement that southern scrip can give. Salt veins are said to have been discovered in Texas, and extensive works are being constructed. The Legislature of North Carolina has voted one hundred thousand dollars to encourage the manufacture, and men have been put at work on the coast to obtain the saline article from the ocean. Salt may be had at Wilmington at $4 per bushel.

☞ One of the New York papers has a wicked dig on the Albany legislators. It mentions a rumor that a number of "pretty waiter girls" from the Broadway concert saloons have gone up with a view of aiding the defeat of the bill to suppress those institutions, and adds: "It was bad enough to have sent up a purse of $10,000 to enable the lobby to knock the bill on the head, but this waiter-girl movement is infinitely worse, especially as most of the members of the Legislature are married men."

"Tell Him to Put it Through."

I have concluded that we need the services of such a man as JIM LANE out there. Tell him when he *starts to put it through*—not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but to PUT IT THROUGH.—[*Lincoln's instructions to Gen. Jim Lane.*]

"Put it through!" Right good Abraham, "Put it through."
Just what you ordered Lane, is asked of you
Chosed alone to do a certain task,
Go straight about it. Never turn to ask
What this or that one bids or begs you do.
Unto the work, the work alone be true.
Be led by none. Men change for gold or power,
Sway in the passions of the transient hour.
Hold fast the helm. Keep the pole star in sight;
Turn not. Fear not. Trust Truth. Trust God—
the Right.
Heed your own counsel, in your sacred place,
Not parties, men, or States. Lead on the race.
Your country calls; the world is calling too,
Good Abraham, turn not back, but "Put it through."

LIBERTAS.

Men Wanted for the Gun Boats.

A gentleman in DeKalb county, Indiana, writes to us that he is ready to serve Uncle Abe by entering the gunboat service, and inquires for the rendezvous. We have had several letters of the same import. In reply, we say that Cairo is the place. If our friends want to serve their country in earnest, let them call at once upon Commodore Foote, at Cairo. They will find him a most estimable man—a gentleman, in every sense of the term, a son of old Connecticut, who is a stranger to fear, who believes in fighting, who has been under hot fire several times in his life, who is also cool, deliberate, judicious, earnest; whose whole soul is in this war, and who will, provided he can get ordnance and men, force the rebels to make quicker time from Columbus than the chivalric South Carolinians made from Tybee.

Commodore Foote will take every able bodied man who is willing to join him in this expedition, and thank them also.

A gentleman present in our office to-day, who is intimate with the Commodore, informs us that he does not ask for sailors, but for able bodied men, who can help run a gun out of the ports or ram down a cartridge. There are no long weary marches on the gunboats. We are confident that the stalwart sons of the West will not let this expedition down the Mississippi lag for the want of a few men. The pay is the same with that for corresponding grades of naval service.

How to Conciliate the Rebels.

Gen. Ben. Loan's recent imperative and successful demand that the two "contrabands" who had taken refuge "within the lines" of the Fifty-second Illinois regiment, which were under marching orders for Cairo, should be surrendered, or sent without said lines, in pursuance of Gen. Halleck's order, has convinced many well-meaning *pro-slavery* men that this war is not upon their property, but *bona fide* a war for re-establishing the constitutional supremacy of the Government. Daily accession is made to the *Union cause*, as this policy becomes more and more apparent as the fixed purpose of the "powers that be."

The above is from the St. Joseph correspondence of the *Missouri Republican*, italics and all. It needs no comment, other than the apparent fact that with all the cringing subserviency to slavery exhibited by the "powers that be" in Missouri, the State is as far from being conciliated to the Union as ever. Only the cold winter makes the rebels more peaceable. They will thaw out in the spring—niggers or no niggers.

☞ The recent rains which have extended all over the western country have so swollen all the western rivers, creeks and tributaries, that a flood in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is the consequence. The Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, above Pittsburgh, are swelling at an unusually brisk rate, and in the river at Pittsburg last night there were thirty-one feet of water in the channel by the pier mark, and the waters still advancing at the rate of three inches an hour. The Muskingum, Kanawha, Big Sandy, and the Miamis are all pouring out bank full, while all the lowlands are under water, and fences, trees and floating property are being carried away by the rising waters. The freshet is equal to any that has visited us for many years.

☞ Among the items of freight loaded in Baltimore and forwarded to Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, during the last six weeks or two months, were not less than 15,000,000 feet of lumber and timber, 19,000 tons of coal and 12,000 cords of firewood. This very large business is in addition to the heavy shipments of forage, subsistence and miscellaneous freight for Government and private use. In hay alone an average of more than 100 cars has been loaded and forwarded from Baltimore daily since the 10th of October, making about 9,000 car loads, embracing fully 300,000 bales. Of oats and corn some 5,000 car loads, or between two and three million bushels, have been forwarded by the road.

☞ The Department of Western Virginia, as re-organized, was at first incorrectly reported to embrace only that part of the State between Wheeling, Romney and the Kanawha river, and it was expected that Gen. Rosecrans would resign, taking his prescribed limits as a personal affront. But now that the error of the first editions of the Army Register has been corrected, and all that part of Virginia west of the Alleghanies has been given him, no trouble is feared. Romney is indeed on the eastern boundary, and in the department of Gen. Lander, but that will not make any difference with Rosecrans.

☞ An amount of odium is being heaped upon Adjutant General Thomas sufficient to crush better men than he. It is now stated that of the fifty-nine Brigadier Generals appointed and confirmed during the extra session, he picked out the names of his personal favorites (West Pointers) to take precedence on the list, in the official Army Register, so that, as one instance, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, (volunteer,) who was the first appointed and the first confirmed, appears as the twenty-sixth upon the list. Among those who were appointed after him, but who take precedence of him, are Gen. Stone, Gen. Grant, the two Generals Sherman, etc., all West Pointers.

☞ Colonel Gove states that it was necessary to destroy immense quantities of the munitions, &c., which were sent out to Utah during Floyd's administration of the War Department. Not only were infinitely more sent than were needed, but a large portion of them were not suitable to the army. They were sent there to get rid of them, just as the Utah war and the tariff of 1857 were parts of the Southern conspiracy to swamp the Treasury.

☞ The Philadelphia associate members of the Sanitary Commission, among whom is a brother of Gen. McClellan, have adopted a series of resolutions, which will be strongly pressed upon Congress, urging them to pass Senator Wilson's bill for the organization of the army medical department. Every day reveals some new and repeats some old evidence of the incompetency of the Medical Bureau.

☞ On account of the high price for cotton, and the greater durability of hemp, the Post Office is substituting mail bags made of hemp for those of cotton, which have been heretofore wholly used. Parties in New York city are now furnishing 6,000 bags for the New York office. The manufacture of goods from hemp has been brought to a high state of perfection, and the material is particularly serviceable for articles of strong and coarse texture.

☞ Considerable British loyalty still exists in New York city. Upwards of fourteen hundred names have already been signed to the memorial, or address, at the English Consul's office, to Queen Victoria, condoling with her upon the decease of Prince Albert. A noteworthy feature is the signatures of a large number of ladies. The address will be sent out by the next Cunard steamer hence.

☞ Inasmuch as Jesse D. Bright is certain to be expelled from the United States Senate, speculation is rife in Washington as to whom Gov. Morton will appoint as his successor. It is thought Gov. M. will appoint either Richard W. Thompson or Robert Dale Owen. Perhaps the Governor himself will have something to say about it.

☞ The number of officers who attended the first official reception of Secretary Stanton was nearly three hundred, all dressed in full uniform. The reception lasted half an hour. Previously, Judge Green, of the United States Supreme Court, had attended at the War Department and administered the oath to the new Secretary.

☞ It was Col. Asbury Steele of the 34th Indiana, and not Col. George K. Steele of the 43d, who has resigned. Lt. Col. Ryan has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 34th, and Lieut. Col. Cameron of the 19th, now on the Potomac, has been transferred to the same position on the Potomac.

☞ The Indiana regiments at Paducah have not been paid in five months, and the paymaster has been sent to do something for them.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 22, 1862.

The Convention was called to order by President Hacker.

Rev. Mr. Hale opened the proceedings with prayer.

Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR—STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

A communication on the subject of State indebtedness was received from the Governor. It was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered printed. The following is a recapitulation of the total State indebtedness, as far as appears by the document:

RECAPITULATION.

Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State	$872,464.12
Stocks (Canal) payable at the pleasure of the State	1,798,971.05
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1862	803,000.00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1865	271,890.21
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1869	209,000.00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1870	4,389,351.70
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1876	109,000.00
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1877	1,704,966.16
Stocks payable at the pleasure of the State after 1879	1,944,400.00
	$11,398,044.24

This includes the entire funded and unfunded debt of the State, with the exception of the school debt.

SUPREME COURT—FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

A communication from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, First Grand Division, was read. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It gives the following as the business of the Court for the years named:

	Cases disposed of.
1859	72
1860	50
1861	63
Total	185

The Clerk's fees amount to $1,678 for the above time, of which he has collected $919. The remainder will probably never be paid.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Manning of Peoria, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the Convention had the power to apportion the Congressional Districts of the State.

Mr. Ferry moved that the report be laid on the table and ordered printed. Carried.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS.

Mr. Manning, of Peoria, from the Judiciary Committee reported back the following resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, as it necessitates too much legislation in the Constitution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of giving laborers such prior liens as will effectually secure them against all chance of losing their wages.

The report was accepted and adopted.

SUPREME COURT AGAIN.

Mr. Fuller of Cook offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the first Grand divison be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish to this Convention, in addition to the statement this day presented by him, the number of cases stricken from the docket, dismissed and otherwise disposed of without final adjustment; and also the number of chancery, common law and criminal cases, respectively, decided or argued in his division for the last three years; and that the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the clerk.

The resolution was adopted.

CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

Mr. Parker of Richland offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Circuit Courts shall be ex-officio Recorder in counties where the population shall not exceed fifteen thousand. Adopted.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Barr of Scott offered a resolution fixing the time of the hour of meeting of the Convention at 2 o'clock p. m., on and after Monday next.

Mr. Thornton of Shelby moved to strike out "2 p. m." and insert 9 a. m. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Childs of Will moved to lay the original resolution on the table. Carried.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, the Convention went into committee of the whole on the 3d article of the Constitution. Carried.

Mr. Thornton took the chair.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The debate in the Committee continued to be confined to section 24, article 3, of the Constitution.

Mr. Fuller of Cook offered the following resolution as an amendment to section 24:

Resolved, That section 24 be amended by striking out all the same from the words "per day" down to the paragraph commencing "The Speaker, &c.," and inserting, "for each day's attendance, and ten cents for each necessary mile's travel going to and returning from the seat of Government, shall be allowed to the members of the First General Assembly convening under this Constitution, as a compensation for their services; and thereafterwards a fixed compensation to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance as perquisites, either in the payment of postage, stationery, newspapers or otherwise; and no change in this compensation shall take effect during the term of office of the members of that General Assembly by which such alteration is made."

The insertion of stationery and newspapers in the above was made upon the motion of Mr. Wentworth of Cook.

On motion of Mr. Thornton of Shelby, the Committee agreed upon a per diem of $4, the proposition receiving forty votes.

Mr. Allen of Williamson offered the following as an amendment to Sec. 24:

"The sum of four dollars per day for sixty days, and five cents for each necessary mile's travel, going to and returning from the seat of government, shall be allowed to members of the General Assembly as a compensation for their services, and no more, either in the shape of newspapers, postage or other perquisites. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per day in addition to his per diem as a member."

The amendment was declared to be out of order, but could be read for the information of the Committee.

An animated debate took place upon the whole subject, and some buncombe speeches were made, which some members ridiculed by offering resolutions, with lists of petty articles which the members of the Legislature were to be prohibited from receiving.

Mr. Bartley of Gallatin was in favor of restricting members and particularizing the articles which they should not be furnished with.

Mr. Weighley of Jo Daviess was opposed to the enumeration of articles. He regarded it as puerile and ridiculous, and a reflection upon the ability of the people to govern themselves. The Constitution should be a dignified document. We should indicate general principles, instead of enumerating particular articles upon which restrictions were to be placed.

Mr. O'Melveny of Jefferson was in favor of a proper and legitimate restriction.

Mr. Ficklin of Coles was also in favor of restriction, and spoke strongly against the abuses of Legislatures in voting themselves extra compensation.

Mr. Fuller of Cook made an appeal in favor of his resolution.

Mr. Riley of Randolph was in favor of $2 per day.

Mr. Singleton of Adams made a humorous speech in opposition to restrictive legislation on the subject, closing with an ironical proposition, to the effect that each member of the Legislature be furnished with 100 lbs. of pork and 25 bushels of corn, or 5 bushels of wheat, at the option of each member.

Mr. Morrell of Hancock offered the following amendment, which brought down the Convention; there is no possible chance of its passage, however: "And that no person who is a member of this Convention shall be eligible to a seat in either House of Assembly, or any other office of trust or profit in the State."

The Committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

POCKET MONEY—MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

Judge Purple of Peoria offered a resolution providing that the Auditor be requested to draw upon the Treasurer drafts for members of the Convention to the amount of $100 each, to be paid by the Treasurer in U. S. Treasury notes, to those who may be willing to accept the same, if he have any such on hand.

Mr. Wilson of Tazewell moved to adjourn. Carried.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Judiciary Committee's report respecting the power of the Convention to apportion the State into Congressional districts, takes the following positions, as nearly as I can condense the arguments:

That the Convention has the power to apportion the State;

The only argument against it is that derived from the reading of Sec. 4, Article 1, U. S. Constitution.

It is urged by those denying the right of the Convention in this matter, that a "Legislature," technically known as such, is intended by the language of the Section, where it says: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof."

The report argues that the word legislature, from its derivation, construction and general use, is not confined in its meaning and signification to limits so narrow. Literally it denotes a body having the power to lay down laws; and is thus properly applied to any body having and exercising the power to make laws.

The report contends that the real and essential provision in the United States Constitution is simply to secure to the people the right to prescribe through their proper representatives the times, places, &c., of holding the elections of their members of Congress.

Supposing that, as at ancient Athens, the people voted directly, and had no legislatures, would they not have the power to ratify a law districting the State if it were submitted to them?

A convention legally assembled to frame the organic law of the State is a Legislature, within the meaning of the provision.

In organizing new States from Territories, the Convention is called for that to purpose exercise this power.

This Convention is a legislature, authorized to create laws and abolish other legislatures. Its enactments, when sanctioned by the people, will be the supreme law of the land. It has power to change, amend, annul or establish the existing laws on all subjects.

It is argued by some, that though the Convention has power to district it has not to redistrict. But the report contends the power to enact laws districting the State is a *continuing* power, and not exhausted by being once exercised. If one General Assembly could exercise the power so could the next; and the Convention being a Legislature within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, may do in changing or abrogating the acts of a former General Assembly what a subsequent General Assembly might do.

WHY NOT GO AHEAD FASTER?

The Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow till Monday next. The quidnuncs seem to look upon this, with other things, as an indication that the members party who have supreme control of the body are waiting for some event to occur, to guide their action. Some suggest that it is peace with the South; others that it is an expected great battle, etc., etc. I rather think, however, that the real reason is the extreme caution of the Convention to frame a Constitution that will be acceptable to the people. As to the adjournment till Monday, it may readily be accounted for from the fact that the members have $100 apiece to get to-morrow, and many of them will be extremely anxious to spend it in St. Louis and other places. Mr. Hacker, President, also wishes an adjournment, as he has some business which will require his presence at Cairo for a day of two.

Gov. Yates makes a public statement to-morrow respecting the State contracts for war purposes, etc., etc. I will forward it as soon as I obtain it.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Tribes—Their Position as Regards Slavery—Classes in Indian Society—The Connection between Slavery and the Rebellion.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 15, 1862.

A short statement of the position of the Indian Nations upon the slavery question may not be out of place here, since that is the cause of our war. The Cherokees are the most numerous and wealthy of the four principal tribes located in the Territory lying between Kansas and Texas. This tribe numbers about 25,000, the Creeks about 20,000, the Seminoles about 4,000, the Chickasaws about 8,000, and the Choctaws the same. These all have a written constitution and are governed by a Chief, assisted by a Legislature and Council. The Cherokees are, or were, divided into three parties, though now there can exist but two. These parties consisted of the full bloods, who are a respectable minority. These own but few slaves—have been opposed to the system, and are all strongly for the Union. When the first attempts were made to seduce the nation into the Confederate ranks, most of the full bloods, thinking themselves likely to be overpowered, went away under pretence of a grant hunt. The other extreme party is composed principally of half-breeds, who are nearly all "secesh," and are large slaveholders. The largest section—the party of the moderates—is that led by the sagacious old chief, John Ross, who, though many of them are slaveholders, yet have always been considered inimical to its domination. Ross has always distinguished himself by opposition to the extreme propaganda. He is of Scotch extraction on his father's side, that party having been a trader in that nation. His mother was a half breed, and Ross has for years maintained a firm hold upon the government of the nation. He was educated in the free States, is married to a Northern lady, who has always avowed herself opposed to slavery. The chief has several times vetoed the extreme legislation on the subject of slavery which the half-bred leaders have introduced into the Legislative Councils at the bidding of their friends—the propaganda of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. Every attempt was made in '55 and '56 to drag them into the Kansas fight, but by the sagacity of Ross they were outwitted. So since, instead of cultivating friendly relations with us here, everything has been done to make and widen a breach. The strip of land in Kansas, belonging to the Cherokees, and known as the Neutral Lands has been a source of dissension. Ross, and his party and the party of full-bloods wanted to sell it, but the opposition of the slaveryites prevented this.

Then occasionally a slave or two run this way, northward, and that was used against Kansas, and helped by association, the designs of the southwestern Confederates, among these people. In fine, everything has been done systematically to arouse a feeling against the Free States, so that when—as the subtle and crafty Southern conspirators saw that it inevitably must—there came a day that the regnant North put on its robes of royalty, they could carry the Indians with them in the fight, they meant to make in sundering the Union.

The slaves of these Nations are quite numerous, the Seminoles being probably poorest in this species of property. The Choctaws, who live in the extreme southeast of the Territory, in the Red River section, on the Texas border, are large slaveholders, successful and wealthy cotton planters, and are all secessionists. There are many characteristics of the slave element among the Indians, which renders it vastly superior to that in other sections. I have seen many run-aways from the Cherokees and Creeks, and have always remarked in them a self-respect, manly quickness and intelligence, which the Missouri slaves, for instance, seldom possessed. This is owing doubtless in some degree to the more equal footing upon which the two races meet and mingle, but more probably to the greater latitude which border isolation has given. Most of the male adult slaves own, or have owned a gun; they have been inured to many pursuits, such as hunting, and above all it is the custom among them to have small patches of land to cultivate. They have thus acquired property, such as stock, etc., and this gives them habits of self-respect, which only the pride of ownership can give a people. That they are brave, the stories told and authenticated of the prowess of the runaways, who have often encountered the slave patrol and fought them successfully show. As these Indian slave holders never take back a fugitive, but kill in the event of recapture, it takes bold men to get away. They do it and in scores, as I know from personal observation. By far the largest portion of the slaves are held by the secession half breeds in the tribes. They will make an excellent auxiliary force, and it is to be hoped that they will be armed as we move into Dixie.

The slavery question has been the absorbing theme for many years in all the public affairs of the Territory. For fifteen years, steady attempts at propagandizing have been carried on. The Indians were removed here in obedience to the plans of the slaveholding conspiracy, whose culmination we have now reached. Since then, every precaution has been taken to make it secure. But one mistake, though that was a fatal one, has occurred in all this period, and that was the blunder made in trying to *force* slavery on Kansas. The writer said at a political meeting in Boston, early in 1856, a night or two before leaving to participate in the Free State struggle, "The Kansas was the key to South Carolina, for the rifle shot which killed Dow, and made him the first martyr for freedom in Kansas, carried in echoes the death-knell of Slavery all over this continent." And those words uttered in a moment of passionate earnestness, have ever since gathered force as truly illustrating the contest we waged.

St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.

A very excited election was held in St. Louis on Tuesday by the Mercantile Library Association. It turned on Union and Secession, and every effort was made on both sides. The secesh played the "No party" dodge, but it was well understood where they stood on the question of Disunion. The Union ticket was headed by Arthur Pearce, and the secesh ticket by John S. Beach. The result was as follows, on the average ticket: Union, 638; Secesh, 875. Secesh majority, 240.

The membership consists chiefly of mercantile young men. The per cent. of traitors in St. Louis, among those who claim to belong to the respectable and fashionable circles, greatly exceeds that among the industrial classes—the mechanics and laboring people. The loyal voters of St. Louis constitute more than two-thirds of the whole, showing that treason flourishes rankest among the "upper crust," and loyalty in slave cursed communities, to be found chiefly among the sons of toil.

The St. Louis *Democrat* complains that the election was not fairly conducted, and speaks "of a general looseness and irregularity in the issuing of certificates of membership, which were taken advantage of, in the most greedy manner by the secessionists, and under which every rebel in town, boy or man, received his credentials, and was permitted to vote, the money being freely furnished in half the cases, by the "Committee on Finance" for the Beach ticket, which sat during the day in one of the upper rooms of the Library building. In one instance, a gang of three or four young lads not over twelve years of age, messenger boys, presented their certificates as clerks, and the judges having decided not to go behind the papers, they were allowed to vote.

To the Union candidates upon a secession ticket, elected by secession votes, and their election claimed as a secession triumph, we, in these sore days of trial to our country, when upon every issue made by the traitors, no matter how great or small, all loyal hearts should be prompt, firm and unanimous—to these we say we have no congratulations to tender. They have, we are willing to believe, unwittingly lent themselves to an issue, the result of which is nothing but their own stultification, and a signal defeat of the Union cause in this city. They have hindered and arrested—in the most serious manner the good work begun a few days ago on the Merchants' Exchange. St. Louis had taken fair complexion from the spirited and praiseworthy action of her Union merchants in withdrawing from the secession Board of Trade and organizing a loyal association; but the election of yesterday, by which one of her vital institutions was betrayed into the hands of the traitors, is a "damned spot" which will not out.

The mortification inflicted upon our loyal city by this election cannot be quietly borne by the Union members of the Library Association, as was fully disclosed last evening. What is best to be done under the circumstances we will not pretend to say. Let whatever movement is made be well digested and thoroughly accomplished. It seems to us that almost any course is preferable to that of continued association with an institution which by yesterday's proceedings has been sealed upon the traitors, and from which hereafter no loyal man may either expect to reap pleasure or profit.

Berdan's Sharp Shooters and the Regulars.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

Berdan's Sharpshooters steadily declined to take other arms than the breech-loading rifles, which have at last been turned out at the Sharp manufacturing establishment in Connecticut. Rifles were promised the men when they enlisted, but it is a matter of some doubt whether better execution can be done with them in battle than the new rifled musket of the Springfield armory. The killing range of these is at least half a mile, while that of the old-fashioned smooth bore did not exceed two hundred yards. The men of the battalion of regulars from Utah that first reached here under Col. Gove, could, upon an average, hit targets of the size of a man forty times out of a hundred, when placed at positions ranging from one hundred and fifty yards to one thousand.

Gen. Lane's Expedition—His forces—Who are to accompany him.

[From the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

None of the various expeditions Southward have received less public attention than that about to start under the leadership of General Lane, of Kansas, and yet it may be safely said that not one combines so many elements of interest, or promises such important results. Whether we have regard to the leader, or to the method, or to the object, it is alike notable. A long personal interview with the General last evening enables me to write of it without liability to error, at the same time without any abuse of confidence.

First as to the leader. He is "Jim Lane," as thorough a dare-devil as can be found between the two oceans. I need not describe him to you. Everybody has heard of him. Indiana born, he is a complete type of western manhood—perhaps I might better say northwestern manhood, for there is a southwestern species of the half-horse, half-alligator, Arkansas breed, with which he has little in common. There is no rampant coarseness or vulgarity about him—he is quiet, self-poised, pleasant in manner, and yet every lineament and every movement attests the man of iron nerve. Gen. Lane, I judge, must have turned fifty; his hair is thin and tinged with gray; but his bright, deep-set eye, his compressed lip, as well as his prompt step and his quick word, show that his natural force is not yet at all abated. He has never injured himself by dissipation, and his wiry frame yields to no hardship. Possessed of a mind fertile in resources, a courage which nothing can daunt in the choice of means, a resolution equally indomitable in their application, a genius, in short, original and daring, which bounds over the petty obstacles raised by ordinary men—their squeamishness and their precedents, their forms and their regularities—he is a natural leader—one of those to whom men instinctively intrust a desperate enterprise. Two facts will sufficiently illustrate this. As he passed for the first time, into Kansas, over the Iowa line—the Missouri river being then closed—he met old John Brown coming out of the Territory, in a wagon, containing two or three of his wounded sons. They met as strangers. To Lane's inquiry for the reason of his taking that direction, old John replied that all was lost—the Territory gone forever. Lane protested against it, made Brown turn upon his tracks, hastened with him to Lawrence, rallied the desponding Free State men, inaugurated war to the knife with the border ruffians, and quickly put a new face upon the situation. When he returned last summer from the East, he had no sooner reached home than he was surrounded by armed men, demanding of him that he should lead them against Price, who at that time had command of all Western Missouri, and was threatening Kansas. *Within one hour* from his crossing his threshold, he was in his saddle at the head of his column, on one of the most dashing and effective campaigns the history of the war has yet seen. Of such stuff is the chief of the present movement.

His officers are men of similar spirit. Among them are Montgomery, the terror of Southwest Missouri—Jennison, the leader of the Jayhawkers—Major Champion Vaughn, son of Colonel John Vaughn, South Carolinian, formerly the associate of Cassius M. Clay in the publication of the emancipation paper in Lexington—Colonel Mitchell, leader of the First Kansas in the battle of Springfield, which lost more of its men in proportion than were lost at the famous charge of Balaklava—Colonel Merritt, who, as the leader of the First Iowa on the same occasion, displayed similar gallantry—Lieut. Colonel Fitzpatrick, who distinguished himself at Great Bethel, a graduate of West Point—and a large number of captains and lieutenants, whose peculiar intrepidity has been practically tested. King, a French-Shawnee half-breed, of great influence among the Indians, and Brandt, a young Cherokee of great intelligence, are already attached to General Lane's suite here in Washington. The rank and file will consist largely of troops who have already been under fire—the flower of them coming from Kansas itself. General Lane is a firm believer that there are no such soldiers in the world. To my question whether he found the Kansas men from New England to fight as well as the others, he replied (I should like to omit the emphasis, were it possible, but the General is not addicted to profanity), "A New England man, with a western education, is the d—dest fellow alive." There is, in fact, no doubt that the men of Kansas do engage in this war with a hatred and a fierceness found nowhere else. The iron of terrible personal wrong has entered their souls, and they feel that the day of retribution has come. They will know no alternative but complete submission or complete extermination; and will show such fighting as American history has never recorded.

As to the method of General Lane's operations, he proposes to march with thirty thousand, or, if he can procure them, with fifty thousand men, straight down into Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. The distance is about six hundred miles; the route is one of nature's best, extending through an open level country, with dry, firm soil, presenting few if any thickets or defiles whence surprises may be made. Whatever fighting is done must be done in the open field, which the rebels thus far have systematically avoided. General Lane will have as many of his men mounted as possible, and will probably have a large force assigned him from the superfluous regiments of cavalry now in the service. He presents peculiar inducements for this; as the horses, when once in Texas, will no longer be an expense to the Government, foraging easily giving them the best support. He will take with him eight or nine splendid batteries, and two of the most efficient mortars. But he does not propose to rely alone upon regular means of warfare. He will use all means. He will not scruple to turn the friendly Indians to account, and will unhesitatingly use the fifty or seventy thousand negroes who are now in a half-starved condition in Northern Texas, whither they have been hurried off by their owners in Missouri, to prevent their escape. Gen. Lane does not propose to maintain communication with any base of operations, but will put his columns straight on, subsisting them as he goes from the regions through which he passes, and directing their movements without restriction or instruction in any shape, from headquarters. He will probably get the active co-operation of thousands of Union men in Texas; but whether he does or not, he feels sure that Texas can bring no force strong enough to oppose him successfully. He expects to start from Kansas before the middle of February, and to see Galveston before March closes.

The especial object of this expedition is to crush out rebellion, not slavery; and yet its inevitable effect must be to make Texas a free State. The means employed will necessitate that, as an indirect consequence. General Lane proposes to issue no proclamations. He will simply march through the country receiving and turning to the most available account ALL who flock to his standard, whether white, red or black, and hurling the mass as a thunderbolt against the rebellion, wherever found. Texas will be wrested from the confederate grasp, and with it will fall all hope of extending the area of slavery, which was the grand object of the new empire. Slavery, instead of stretching itself indefinitely toward Central America, will find itself closely hemmed in on the very side where it most looked for expansion. Its daring aspiration will be baffled, its grand aim foiled. From the moment Texas is thus subdued, and made sure to the Union, the confederacy must realize that there is nothing left worth struggling for. The girdled tree will soon perish.

The Rebels Taking a Gloomy View of their Situation.

The following significant article from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst., shows that the rebels are uncomfortably oppressed by the view of their present situation:

* * * "While the political leaders of the South have been reposing in dreams of approaching peace, and while our accomplished captains of engineers have been expending their remarkable scientific ingenuity in the erection of works as wonderful and almost as extensive and quite as valuable as the Chinese wall to resist invading forces from a given direction, the enemy have gradually and at leisure gathered up their immense resources and concentrated their tremendous energies to develop the Confederacy with their armies and fleets, and to penetrate the interior from some one of many alternate points. Although they can now do nothing, they have their general programme in perfect order for execution when the weather changes in the ordinary course of the earth around the sun; and at this moment we find ourselves in the face of superior forces wherever we look, whether to the North, the East, or the West, or the South itself. General Sydney Johnston has to strain every nerve to prevent the military as well as the geographical heart of the country from slipping out of his grasp. Generals Joseph Johnston and Beauregard are held by McClellan on the Potomac as in a vice. A gigantic armament is ready to attempt the descent of the Mississippi, and their fleets on the Atlantic seacoast and the Gulf are too freshly before the attention to require remembrance. Such are the fruits of a policy purely defensive. Without even the hesitancy which would come of a possible interruption, the enemy have thus surrounded the Southern Confederacy; and if permitted to repeat as often as may be desired their efforts to penetrate its heart, they will necessarily attain the place and the time where success awaits them."

"There is now but one chance of success from the net that has been coolly drawn around us; it is to concentrate our energy on one point and cut it through; to convert our defensive into an offensive war, and transfer the scene of at least a part of these hostilities to the enemy's own country. Situated as we are it is only possible at one point—and that is Kentucky. If the forces that we are dispersing to the four corners of the continent every day to meet new menaces, were collected under the hand of General Sydney Johnston, till a column was formed sufficient to enable him to maneuvre with some possibility of success over the plains of that region, he might hurl back the array in front of him at present and penetrate the State of Ohio. The attainment of this object would render worthless all the plans of the enemy. The circle of armies would be in the condition of the constrictor whose back has been broken, the scene of war would be transferred to his own territory, and every one who has witnessed the ravages of armies in any of the invaded districts of Virginia, knows what a precious blessing is designated in that brief phrase. He would be attacked beyond his defences. The alarm and confusion of the United States would paralyze its Government and its Generals, and the entire arrangement by which we suffer now and dread great disasters in future, would be immediately reversed.

"At present General Johnston confronts superior forces of the enemy under Buell, one of the most cautious, painstaking and able generals on the other side. General Buell has now, immediately in front of Johnston, an army of seventy-six thousand men [yes, 110,000 men.—EDS.], and can bring to bear on us, at other given points, thirty thousand more. What the Confederate commander has may not be stated, but it is probably enough to hold his present strong position against any numbers that might attack him there. But the enemy has the right to attack him there, or pass him on either side, get to his rear and cut off his supplies. This he can do by leaving a sufficient army in front of General Johnston, while he can still send upon the right or left flank a force as large as he leaves behind. That this is the plan of Buell is now no longer doubtful. He has placed a force of 8,000 men at Glasgow, thirty miles to the eastward of Bowling Green, threatening the rear of Gen. Johnston, while it is within easy supporting distance of two other posts held in strong force by the enemy. If the plan of Buell is successful, it may result in a great disaster. To defeat him it is absolutely necessary that more men should at once be sent to Bowling Green. General Johnston must have a force sufficient to attack Buell in front, with a good chance of success; and by so doing will not only defeat his scheme on the centre of the Confederacy, but immediately transfer the war to the State of Ohio, and thus save the whole South from the great danger of being overrun in the first fine weather of the coming spring.

"We are satisfied that, beyond the flattering possibilities of a foreign intervention, the only rational hope we can entertain of a speedy termination of this war, is to be found in an offensive campaign across the Ohio, from the point that General Johnston now defends. The best line of advance imaginable to strike at the vitals of the North, which are the lake States, is that through Kentucky. The country is a plain, the people not actively hostile, supplies without stint, and the great resources of the North are beyond. The enemy understands this and are making tremendous efforts to secure Kentucky to them without the possibility of escape. This season of inaction, from the inclemency of the skies, is a precious boon of Providence to us; we can now determine on a plan, and prepare for its execution in a short time, that will render naught and abortive all the costly and complicated devices of the adversary."

The Refugees at Hatteras Inlet.

We don't hear much now of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, at Hatteras Inlet, since his Excellency the Rev. Gov. Marble N. Taylor, and his humbug, the Hon. Ch. Hy. Foster, have been exposed and had their wings clipped. Indeed, it is to be inferred that there never was a Provisional Government. Mr. Foster has been denounced in the Halls of Congress, and has subsided. The Rev. Mr. Taylor has been to New York and picked up $10,000 of charities, and he too, has subsided. A correspondent of the New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* now tells something about the refugees at the Inlet, who have been the creatures of all this notoriety. He says:

"These people have lived chiefly by the profits of their fisheries. They have produced from the earth little or nothing beyond sweet potatoes. They are simple, ignorant, unambitious, timid and unenterprising; but still cunning. They look poor, but all have money; and all they asked from the Government of the United States, to which they profess to be loyal, was that corn and flour might be placed within reach of their dollars. Other things they hinted at as among their wants, such as tobacco, whisky and other luxuries, but they could, they said, get on if they could obtain flour and corn.

The Commissary of this post, under the direction of the General commanding, early made personal inquiry into the real condition of the people, the result of which was, an order to sell them all the flour they needed. Indeed, they also obtained whisky from the Commissary whenever they could produce a physician's or an esquire's certificate."

This correspondent reflects severely upon Rev. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Foster, and contends that the sufferings of the refugees are not so great as has been represented. He adds:

"They have often been urged to join our standard, and take up arms in defence of their homes. It was only the other day that a ship captain asked a lad from the country which side his father had taken in the quarrel. The youth artlessly replied that his 'father had not made up his mind; he wanted to see if the Federals were strong.' This boy told the story."

Gen. Lane and the President.

[Washington correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

At the leave-taking of Gen. James H. Lane at the White House, on Friday afternoon, a conversation occurred so remarkable and important in its scope, and so evidently designed for the public eye, that I feel at liberty to record it.

There were present at the time President Lincoln, Gen. Lane, Senator Pomeroy, Commissioner Dole, a few members of the House, and a group of officers and clerks from the different Departments of the Government.

On turning to leave, Gen. Lane said, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, you know my way; I shall pursue the policy with which I began; and somebody will get hurt."

To which the President replied:

"Yes, General I understand you. And the only difference between you and me is, that you are willing to surrender fugitives to loyal owners in case they are willing to return; while I do not believe the United States Government has any right to give them up in any case. And if it had, the people would not permit us to exercise it."

General Lane rejoined:

"That remark, Mr. President, makes me happier than anything that has transpired since the commencement of the war. And if you will announce that as the active policy of the administration, and let us win one victory on it, you will be the most popular man on this continent."

The Stealing Mania at Washington—A Printer Steals Type.

[Washington Cor. Phil. Inquirer.]

One of the employees of the Government Printing Office, formerly the publisher of a paper in Indiana, has been detected in stealing type from the establishment. Invariably with a large carpet-bag, he came early and stayed late. Obtaining access to the depository of new materials, every opportunity was improved to convey type from the office to his boarding-house. Last Thursday one of the workmen had the curiosity to pick the carpet-bag up, when he found it difficult to raise from the floor.

Suspicion was now aroused, and a watch instituted upon his movements. The next morning he came to the office as usual, carpet-bag in hand, ready to pack up another lot of material for removal in the evening. The watchman detected him in the act of placing pages of type in the bag, and informed the foreman, who accused him of the theft, which he did not deny. A search of the boarding-house was then made, and secreted under a pile of ashes, in an out-house, a lot of new type was found, and in the sink another lot—altogether weighing two hundred pounds. The thief, who should have been arrested as soon as the theft was discovered, was allowed to escape, and it is believed he took the early train on Friday morning for the North.

May Catholic Priests Marry.

A very interesting case, involving the celibacy of the Roman Catholic priesthood, is about to be tried before a provincial tribunal in France. A little time ago, M. Bron de Lausiere, formerly incumbent of the commune of Ceudriex, in Perigord, appeared before the Mayor, and requested him to celebrate his marriage. The Mayor refused point blank, on the ground that being in holy orders is a disability for the contraction of matrimony. M. Bron, in reply, requested the Mayor to inform him what law he relied on to justify his refusal, and, as the perplexed functionary hunted in vain through the Code Napoleon, informed him that as priests enjoyed the same privileges as other French citizens, there was no reason for supposing that they were to be debarred from marrying, if they thought proper. The Mayor, however, still refused to perform the marriage ceremony. M. Bron is bringing an action against him to compel him to do so. His case is in the hands of Jules Favre.

The Expedition from Hilton Head Against Savannah.

There is a flutter at Savannah over the preparations making at Hilton Head for an attack on the city. Late intelligence from Port Royal by mail says:—

The expedition against Savannah, which has been so long promised, is supposed to be at last in progress. Reconnoitering parties, and corps ordered out for the purpose of clearing the way for gun-boats, have, since the 4th or 5th of the past month, been sent from Hilton Head, and have proceeded southward beyond Tybee Island. It was understood at Port Royal that these corps were provided with saws and apparatus for dragging logs of wood out of those of the rivers or navigable creeks south of Savannah river—probably the Wilmington—into which the rebels had sunk obstructions, evidently supposing that they had destroyed the navigability of the streams.

It was further understood that this expedition was to be carried on by water and land, and that the land force would consist of about half the troops under the command of Gen. Sherman, or 10,000 men. This number, it was thought, could be safely spared, as there is little danger that the rebels will undertake to cross any of the rivers for the purpose of attacking our troops. The Wabash and the gunboats were at Hilton Head, and could be at once placed in readiness to undertake their part of the service which might be required. Warsaw Inlet was to be the first destination of the expedition when it should start.

The Rout of Humph. Marshall—Forces under Col. Garfield.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.]

The men under Garfield's command were 200 of Col. Lindsey's regiment, under Lieut. Colonel George Monroe; 300 of Col. Moore's regiment; 300 of the 42d, and 300 of the 40th Ohio regiments.

In the fight the troops under Col. Garfield behaved in the most gallant manner. Lieut. Col. Monroe, with the men of Col. Lindsey's regiment under his command, and a detachment of the 14th Kentucky, under Capt. Ellis, charged 300 rebels under the immediate command of Col. Marshall, who were behind rocks on the side of the mountain, and routed them in the most gallant manner.

The charge of Monroe is represented to have been one of the most gallant performances of the war.

The fight lasted until dark, and during the night Marshall and forces decamped. Garfield lost one man and had fourteen wounded. Only three of Col. Lindsey's were slightly wounded. Adjutant Orlando Brown, Jr., had his pants cut by a ball and his person slightly grazed. The bulk of the regiment were unable to get beyond Louisa when the fight occurred, in consequence of insufficient transportation. Those who know the officers and men not in the fight can well imagine their disappointment and chagrin in not getting up in time. The Government Quartermaster we will venture got no blessings for his two-horse wagons furnished the regiment, not sufficient to carry their provisions, much less their camp equipage.

☞ Confederate five dollar notes have made their appearance, promising to pay the amount named six months after a treaty of peace shall have been made between the United States and Jeff Davis's government. The Kossuth scrip is worth infinitely more to the bushel than these ideal promises to Jeff Davis & Co.

☞ Sarah F. Watson, aged 16 years, an operative in the Manchester (N. H.) mills, committed suicide last week, because she received intelligence that her lover, bearing the strange name of John Smith, had joined the army and died in a hospital.

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CHICAGO GLUE WO[RKS] GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE ... AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's B[lock]. Having purchased the extensive Glue F[actory of] Wahl Bros, begs leave to invite the Trade ... of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, ... Bone Manure, in his store, 60 South Wells ... he offers the above articles, at wholesale ... prices to suit the times. A liberal discount made to Dealers. ... Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL (Successor to Wahl Br[os.]) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's ...

Native Port Wine.

NATIVE PORT WIN[E] NATIVE PORT WINE. NATIVE PORT WINE. THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic in ... WARRANTED PURE. Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph st...

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC B[OOK] By Lowell and William Mason. ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, ... Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions ... Home Circle. Just issued and contains nearly all new ... prising a very attractive Manual for Singing ... collection of Church Music and a complete ... Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. ... Booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS ... ☞ Price in Chicago, $9.60 per dozen. ROOT & CADY ... de26-h554-5w

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFIC[E] —163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post ... Established on the Eastern system. No girl ... from the office to any family unless she can give ... factory reference from former employer. Families ... being help suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street ... addressing Mrs. A. L. BALLAM, Post Office Box ... de2-h397-6w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTEL[LI]GENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and ... that she is still to be found at the above ... where she is ready to supply them with competent ... for every station. Orders from the country ... attended to. P. O. Box ...

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & P... 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and W[alnut] ... ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON F[URNITURE] IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, ... reaus. School Furniture on hand and to ... ☞ Particular attention paid to ...

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM D[YE] WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, 157 South Clark ... between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer ... Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods ... Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and ... ☞ Store and Country work solicited. ... by Rail or Express promptly attended to.

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and best ... Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go ... O'BRADY, 105 Lake street, and examine those ... ornamental productions of art. No scrutiny can ... tinguish from the natural when adjusted to the ... His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest ... styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction. oc20-ly

☞ P. E. Minor, M. D., has discovered a permanent cure for Hernia or ... ture (on young or old), and from one to ... standing, in from four to eight weeks, without ... operation, by the use of an external medicine ... not interfere with labor or business pursuits. ... consulted free, at his office, southwest cor. of State ... Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. (Room No. 2, up ...) Post Office Box 3582. The best Trusses furnished ... on reasonable terms, and satisfaction guar[anteed] ... no charge for fitting.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REM[EDY] WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HE[AD]. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly ... country of Consumption. Every physician knows ... full two-thirds of this number, the disease commenced as a CATARRH IN THE NOSE. The next step being to the throat and bronchial ... and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, ... curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons ... understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally ... are at first very slight. Persons find they have ... and find that they have frequent attacks, and are ... sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge ... and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and ... As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they ... now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by ... ing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and ... hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; ... eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down ... the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. ... above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases. By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the remedy ... to assure all who are disposed to test it, that if, after the trial of the bottle ... for one month, no benefit is received, the amount ... will be refunded. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells ... Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4555, Chicago. de1-h638-2m

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, ... ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by ... Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. ap9'61-ly

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION[S]. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, ... UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY. PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. ... little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for Five DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, house, ... express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. no19-h366-6m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILER[S] BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET. no6-h133-ly

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE, Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article ... Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington ... my26-ly

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

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In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

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Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement, Shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are running an

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN

Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland, Without Change of Cars.

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who goes through with each train. This arrangement ... to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore ... Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.

Freight destined for this Express ... leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS ... consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new route, bills lading, &c., apply to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings.

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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E. G. L. FAXON, CASH JOBBING HOUSE. PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, Etc. AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. No. 70 Lake Street. Post Office Box 2615, Chicago, Ill.

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CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead. LINSEED OIL. SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago.

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CHICAGO GLUE WORKS. GLUE! NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MEAL. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bro's.)

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK. By Lowell and William Mason. ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK. MASON BROTHERS, New York. ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

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BABCOCK & PERRY, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut FURNITURE. ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair Goods, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ... Lake street, and examine those wonderful works of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... All articles will give entire satisfaction.

P. E. Minor, M. D., having discovered a permanent cure for Hernia or Rupture ... from one to fifty years standing, in from four to eight weeks, WITHOUT AN OPERATION, by the use of an external medicine that does not interfere with labor or business pursuits. Can be consulted free, at his office, southwest cor. of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. (Room No. 2 up-stairs.) P. O. Box 3541. The best Trusses furnished and fitted, on reasonable terms, and satisfaction given or no charge for fitting. ja16-k145-1m

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A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

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NATIVE PORT WINE, NATIVE PORT WINE, NATIVE PORT WINE. THE BEST and most agreeable Tonic in use. WARRANTED PURE. Manufactured and sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

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NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —183 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. ... Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3361.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office. ... P. O. Box 3205.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. ...

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 150 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

WANTED! WANTED!! Indiana Money, ILLINOIS MONEY, WISCONSIN MONEY. ALL UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT AT THE BEST RATE AT BOYD'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 38 Clark street.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF ALEXANDER & CO., No. 156 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank Building.) Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold.

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS., Nominal Capital, . . $50,000. Paid up Capital, . . $25,000. Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES. E. L. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made. I will take six per cent. Two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. R. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps, BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. At Wholesale or Retail. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch of 529 Broadway, New York. All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 6th, 1862. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented. A. B. DOWNS, Secretary.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first day of January, 1862. ... WM. D. PHILLIPS will continue the business ... Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS. WM. D. PHILLIPS.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

The Southern Muse.

It has always been a pet grief with our naughty cousins of the South that they were in the least dependent upon the North. It has been a consuming woe that such dependence pertained to almost the whole range of human wants from shoes and saddlery to soul nourishment, pianos, preaching and prunella, school furniture, school teachers and school books. With what fervor has the doubtful genius of the South been wrestled with, that all these wants might meet with an indigenous supply. But most of all has been lamented, often in the saddest of poetry, the continued absence of a purely Southern muse, swans and singing birds of their own. The blockade is a great stimulator. There are hopes of the Southern muse, as several stray specimens smuggled over by reliable gentlemen declare. We have one before us entitled "A Southern Scene," originally one of the scenic properties of the Memphis *Appeal*. It is an encouraging token that in a time when cotton is thinking of locating in Illinois, poesy is migrating southward. Both are of somewhat short staple. The Southern Scene opens thus promisingly:

"Oh! mammy, have you heard the news?"
Thus spake a Southern child,
As in the nurse's aged face
She upward glanced and smiled.

"What news you mean, my little one?
It must be mighty fine,
To make my darling's face so red,
Her sunny blue eyes shine."

"Why, Abram Lincoln, don't you know,
The Yankee President,
Whose ugly picture once we saw,
When up to town we went.

"Well, he is going to free you all,
And make you rich and grand,
And you'll be dressed in silk and gold,
Like the proudest in the land.

"A gilded coach shall carry you
Where'er you wish to ride;
And, mammy, all your work shall be
Forever laid aside."

The reader will notice how this "Southern child" tells the whole story with regard to the malign designs of the President. The poet keeps nothing back, and even gilds Aunt Dinah's coach as if for the Lady Mayoress. Here the reader becomes anxious to know the effect upon the aged colored person. Of course a bloody-minded Abolitionist would have it that Aunt Dinah went forthwith into a high state of excitement and ended with an *auto da fe* of her small informant on the spot. Not so. There is a fine moral in this scene. Old Dinah is evidently too well bred for tantrums, and has no taste for gilded coaches, and besides as she is to speak for her entire race it must be with circumspection, as follows:

"My little missus, stop and res—
You talking mighty fas;
Jes look up dere, and tell me what
You see in yonder glass?"

"You sees old mammy's wrinkly face,
As black as any coal;
And underneath her handkerchief
Whole heaps of knotty wool.

"My darlin's face is red and white,
Her skin is soft and fine,
And on her pretty little head,
De yallar ringlets shine.

"My chile, who made dis difference
'Twixt mammy and 'twixt you?
You reads de dear Lord's blessed book,
And you can tell me true.

"De dear Lord said it must be so;
And, honey, I for one,
Wid tankful heart will always say,
His holy will be done.

"I tank mas Linkum all de same,
But when I wants for free,
I'll ask de Lord of glory,
Not poor backra man like he.

The poet's muse halts, and we pause just where a natural inquiry comes in. The question, which is not answered, is whether Dinah ever did "ask de Lord ob Glory for free," and whether her reflections on her beatified bondage have always been guided by "yonder glass?" Dinah would tell the whole story in her answer to a few questions touching upon her social relations: "Dinah, where are your children?" "Dey's all gone, Massa, sold; nebber seen dem since." "How many times have you been sold, Dinah?" "Six times, Massa." "Would you like to see your children before you die?"——

And now imagine, if you can, Dinah finishing her rhymed colloquy as the poet has made her, thus:

"My work's been done dis many a day,
And now I takes my ease,
A waitin' for de Master's call,
Jes when de Master please.

"And when at las de time's done come,
And poor old mammy dies,
Your own dear mother's soft white hand
Shall close dese tired old eyes.

"De dear Lord Jesus soon will call
Old mammy home to him;
And he can wash my guilty soul
From ebry spot ob sin.

"And at His feet I shall lie down,
Who died and rose for me;
And den, and not till den, my chile,
Your mammy will be free.

"Come, little missus, say your prayers,
Let old mas Linkum 'lone;
De debil knows who b'longs to him,
And he'll take care of his own."

The poet stops at this point, his Pegasus, in the last line, lame as to his feet, like the man in Scripture. The young "Southern child" says its prayers and is put to bed; and now we wager, that having safely disposed of the young charge for the night, Aunt Dinah told the "Old Mas Linkum" story to half the people on the place, who told it to the other half before morning, until the story grew that no end of gilded coaches were actually en route for Dixie, exclusively for colored folks, under the especial charge of "Mas Linkum's" first assistant, a black man named Cæsar Hannibal Hamlin.

So that's the way they learn these things, and not from the Abolition sheets of the North, after all. The poor blacks at Beaufort, who came down with their bundles already packed, evidently expected "Mass Linkum's" gilded coaches. Mischievous Southern muse.

Can Emancipated Slaves Take Care of Themselves?

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 17th.]

The following experience of Mr. McDonough, a slaveholder, who resided near New Orleans, will go far to answer the above question. It is abridged from a statement published by Mr. McDonough in the Cincinnati *Gazette* in March, 1843. Dr. John G. Palfrey, formerly member of Congress, and author of a very valuable History of New England, made use of it in a pamphlet he published in vindication of free labor. Dr. Palfrey, whose father was a slaveholder in New Orleans, was acquainted with Mr. McDonough, and had conversed with him concerning the experiment here described.

Mr. McDonough, finding that his slaves worked for themselves on Sunday, for want of time on other days, proposed to give them Saturday afternoon to work for themselves, if they would keep the Sabbath. He was soon struck with the amount of labor they performed during the half day they had to themselves, and with the sums of money they contrived to derive from it. It occurred to him that it would be a good plan gradually to sell them the remaining days of the week, on condition of their paying him certain sums out of their wages, at appointed periods. So far as appears, the plan was suggested solely by financial policy, uninfluenced by any conviction of the wrongfulness of taking other people's wages. He called his slaves together, eighty in number, and proposed to them to work for him on Saturday afternoon, at small wages, instead of working for themselves. He advised them to draw upon these wages as little as possible, and leave the remainder in his hands to buy the whole of Saturday for themselves. That the terms he offered were pretty hard, is evident from the fact that he told them he calculated it would take them *seven years* to buy *one day*. But he reminded them that the first part of the process would be the most difficult; for when they had the whole of Saturday to work for wages, they could in less time buy Friday for themselves; and the facility would go on increasing with every day of the week they succeeded in purchasing. He told them that according to the terms he could offer, and the calculations he had made, it would take them about *fifteen years* to buy their entire freedom.

Undismayed by the tediousness of the process, the slaves seized his offer with eagerness. They went to work so zealously that they bought the whole of Saturday in less than six years; Friday was bought in four years; Thursday in two years and a quarter; Wednesday in fifteen months; Tuesday in one year; Monday in six months.

In fourteen years and a half they had purchased their freedom, beside working diligently for their master on the days that still legally belonged to him. It would have been done sooner, but during the later years they expended more than they had formerly done for comfort and convenience for their families. The labor of their little boys and girls also had not made up the sum required for them by the master; so there was a balance due on their account, which they worked five additional months to pay.

Mr. McDonough, describing his experiment, says:

"They had always been well disposed and orderly, but, from the day I made the proposition, a great change took place in them. A sedateness, a care, an economy, and industry took possession of them, to which there appeared to be no bounds but their physical strength. They became temperate, moral and religious, setting an example that was observed and admired by all. They performed for me more labor, and better labor, than slaves usually perform, and, in addition to that, earned money enough to buy themselves. From the time the experiment began to its completion, beside paying for themselves, they gained for me money enough to enable me to buy a gang of slaves nearly *as twice their number*, at the prices in Carolina and Virginia. This I state from exact accounts kept by me, which I am ready to attest to, in the most solemn manner, at any time."

The steadiness and industry of these slaves attracted attention in the neighborhood, and also in the adjacent city of New Orleans, where twenty or thirty of them were let out to work, under the superintendence of a head bricklayer, named Jim.

The public were not informed of the stimulus which prompted these slaves to such unusual activity and diligence. Perhaps Mr. McDonough did not consider it prudent to have much talk about it. Such experiments prove too much; they interfere with the established policy of slaveholding society, and consequently are generally viewed with disapprobation, which sometimes manifests itself in inconvenient ways. Among those whose attention was attracted by these slaves was a Mr. Parker of New Orleans.

"What kind of people are these of yours?" said he to Mr. McDonough. "I never saw such people. They are building a house next door to me, where I can have my eye on them from morning till night, and they are always at work. Do tell me where they live?"

"They live on the opposite side of the river, where I do," replied Mr. McDonough, "and when they are employed in New Orleans they cross the river every night and morning."

"Why, sir, I am an early riser," said Mr. Parker. "I am usually up before day. But every morning they wake me with their singing and the noise of their trowels. They work as long as they can see to lay a brick; and after that they carry up brick and mortar for an hour or two, so as to be ahead of their work the next morning. They never walk up and down those immensely long ladders, five stories high; they run up and down all day. If there was a white overseer driving them, whip in hand, I could understand it. But there is nobody over them, and I never saw you at the building. That Jim must be a great man, sir. I should like to own him."

He had previously made successive offers for Jim, and finally offered $5,000, which was refused.

Mr. McDonough says:

"Mr. Parker was not aware of the stimulus that was acting on the heart of each and every one of them. He did not know that it was the whole body of them that moved together as one mind; that it was not merely the greatness of the head man, as he supposed."

In order duly to estimate the power of the motive which stimulated these slaves, the reader must bear in mind the hard terms their masters made with them, and the long years they were working, with hope deferred. Added to this, was the fact that freedom was coupled with the penalty of banishment from home and friends. Slaveholders do not like the presence of emancipated slaves around them; it make other slaves uneasy. Consequently when they had worked out their freedom, they were obliged to go to Liberia. Negroes are remarkable for strong attachments; and powerful indeed must be the motives, either of fear or hope, that can induce them to leave the scenes to which they have been long accustomed.

Yet, with all these drawbacks, their souls were filled with gratitude to the man who had granted them the boon of freedom, though he had made by the transaction a good deal of money which rightfully belonged to them. On the 8th of June, 1842, they all sailed for Liberia. Their last words, when they parted with Mr. McDonough's other slaves, were: "As you hope to meet us in Heaven, take good care of our beloved master."

AN OMINOUS PROPHET.

The Death of Lord Palmerston predicted.

A sensation has just been produced in London by the predictions of a would-be prophet who called himself "Zadkiel Tao-Sze, the Astrologer," and has published almanacs for the years 1861 and 1862. In the former is a prediction of the death of the Prince Consort. It is included in the horoscope of the Prince of Wales, and is contained in the Delphic entry: "1861 is evil for the father of the native" —*native* being the phrase used technically of the individual born under a certain stellar or planetary influence. The death of Lord Palmerston is predicted under March, 1862, as follows:

"The middle of this month finds Mars ingressing upon the 16th degree of Capricorn when the sun has arrived in the nativity of Lord Palmerston. This bespeaks a sudden blow to that veteran statesman, for which he will do well to prepare."

And again we are told, under October, 1862, that "on the 11th, Jupiter, and on the 14th, Mars, will form a square to the eclipse of 31st December, 1861, which fell in 9 deg. 57 min. of the sign Capricorn, close to the ascending degree at birth of the Emperor of France, and very close to the place of the moon at birth of Lord Palmerston. The latter can hardly fail, if he live so long, to succumb to fate under these influences."

There is also a horoscope of Lord Palmerston's death in the Almanac for 1862, which reads thus:

"We have reason to fear that the country will lose the benefit of the noble lord's services in his seventy-eighth year (he was seventy-seven last October), but not being informed of the hour of birth, we may, perhaps, be some months out in the period; but we think the transit of Mars over the sun's place in the middle of November, 1861, and the transit of the same planet over the moon's place on the 27th of December, 1861, will be very trying periods for the native. But if he should reach the middle of March, 1862, unscathed, he will then have Mars afflicting his moon's place by transit, and sun's place by ingress, a most fatal combination of threatening influences."

The highly cultivated English people may understand what this talk about "Mars afflicting his moon's place" may mean; but in this country we only know of a few people, like Madame Widger, the gifted Spanish lady, and her compeers in the astrological profession, who will comprehend it.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, January 22d, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th day of January, 1862, at 12 M., for furnishing Subsistence to the troops of Lt. Col. Jones, 45th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, stationed at Dixon, Ill.

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Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon molasses to every one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.

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E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Stephen Clary, Esq., A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau m'a donné aussi la permission de me référer à lui.

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KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. R. G. WOLCOTT.

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W. & D. J. LAKE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 183½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; S. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine. ABIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water Street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 158 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 225 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Fanton Mills.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. H. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 238 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WIEDHATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission. MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned. Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30] north Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less. JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage. BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON, NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Hon. W. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., "Telegraph Building," Chicago. WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4166.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED, BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS, HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES, SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS, Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions WOOLEN HOSIERY, Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose. We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 ...... Lasalle Street ...... 41.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:30 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ... GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave West Side Depot as follows: ... Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1861............1862. Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R., IN CONNECTION WITH CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD. Quickest and Best Route From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route. On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M. reach Clyde at 6.35 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 8.00 A. M., Carey at 8.50 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11.17 A. M., Urbana at 12.10 P. M.—Dine—connecting with the train on the Col. P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2.30 P. M., Springfield at 1.10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.50 P. M., Hamilton at 4.25 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.45 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route. Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.40 P. M. Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling. Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains. H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R. L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ALSO, Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown, With three daily trains to New York. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (435 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. H. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. C. B. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael Tiernan has made default in the payment of his Promissory Note, dated December 12th, 1860, payable to Greenebaum Brothers, one year from date thereof with interest at ten per cent. And, whereas, the payment of said note was secured by Deed of Trust executed by said Tiernan and wife (Mary S.), of date with said Note, conveying to the undersigned as Trustee, the premises described as Lots fourteen [14] and fifteen [15], in Johnson's Subdivision of a part of the southeast fractional quarter of Section twenty-seven [27], Township thirty-nine [39], North Range fourteen [14] east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Cook County in Book 205 of Deeds, Page 458. Now, therefore, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed of Trust contained, and upon the application of the legal holder of said Note, I, the Trustee in said Deed, will on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1862, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid the above described parcels of land, with all right and equity of redemption of the said Tiernan and wife, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said Note, principal and interest, and the costs and expenses of sale. HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee, &c. Chicago, January 15th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary E. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary E. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, three of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary E. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary E. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven [37], of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three [433]; Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of said Corbin, ... Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all the right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of said Corbin, ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet ... Lots one [1] to thirty-four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. ... FRANCIS P. CORBIN. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Irwin Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Hall, et al. vs. Lambert C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall, that the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March next, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of ... directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 6:30 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 3:40 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air Line Road, and at White Pigeon with trains for Detroit, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, and at Toledo Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 6:20 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M. 6:20 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 8:00 P. M., Albany at 6:00 A. M., New York 11:30 P. M., Boston ... Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M., Fast Express, arriving in Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:00 P. M. Night Mail. The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:20 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:35 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:25 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 78 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; No. 2, Baltimore; and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 3:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 9:50 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) ... C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: 9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at ... Springfield ..., Alton ..., St. Louis ... 9:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at ... Springfield ..., Alton ..., St. Louis ..., Cairo ... On Saturdays the 9:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:00 A. M. and ... P. M. Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn: ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily ... THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

THE CITY.

Rev. S. Wolcott, of this city, has received an unanimous call from the Plymouth Church and Society in Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW BOOK BY MAJOR WINTHROP.—Mr. Walsh announces in another column, the receipt of a new novel by the distinguished author of "Cecil Dreeme," &c. No doubt it will have a very large sale.

REV. JAMES DIXON'S LECTURE.—Go and and hear the Lecture to-night on "England and the English," by Rev. James Dixon, at the Union Park Baptist Church. The lecturer speaks whereof he knows. Twenty-five cents will admit you, which go to the Church.

DARING BURGLARY.—The residence of S. B. Walker, Esq., on Wabash Avenue, was invaded by burglars, a night or two since, and robbed of clothing and silver ware to the value of $800. The robbery was accomplished while the inmates were stupefied by chloroform administered by the rascals.

BRIDGEPORT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Robt. Barry, Esq., will address this organization this evening at the usual time and place. The last time Mr. Barry addressed this Society they received their new banner with the motto "Peace and Happiness to the Families of Bridgeport."

MILITARY ELECTION.—S. M. Preston, now Assistant Adjutant General upon Major General Halleck's staff, has been elected to the Colonelcy of the 53d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the place of J. G. Wilson, resigned, by the almost unanimous voice of the regiment, twenty-eight commissioned officers having voted for him.

LARCENY OF HAND SLEDS.—Three boys named Patrick Reily, Thomas Golden and Hugh Duffey, were on arrested Wednesday for the larceny of three small sleds from the establishment of Mr. Peugeot. They appeared at the Armory yesterday afternoon, and obtained a continuance until to-day, when their examination will take place.

THE SCOTCH REGIMENT.—A recruiting station for the Scotch regiment, Col. D. Cameron, has been opened by Captain Geo. H. Kennedy, at No. 127 Dearborn street, Knight's block. John R. Floyd, late drill master at Camp Butler, and one of the original Zouaves, is also connected with the company, rendering it one of the most desirable of the regiment in which to enroll one's name.

THE MILWAUKEE LIGHT INFANTRY.—In the narration of the journey of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment which appeared in our columns yesterday, we should have stated that the escort at Milwaukee was the Milwaukee Light Infantry, Capt. John H. Wage; a crack corps made up merchants and business men, and not the Milwaukee Light Guard which is now in the First Regiment.

ARTEMAS WARD'S LECTURES.—"Artemas Ward" returned from Peoria last evening, where he addressed an immense audience. He lectures in Milwaukee this evening. By an unavoidable mistake he has been announced to lecture in Madison, also, this evening. Not being a prestidigitateur and unable to do both these suburban villages at once, his lecture at Madison will be postponed until some indefinite time, say, when the war is over. The postponement is attributable to the mistake of his correspondent at Madison.

FLOWERS IN WINTER.—If anything will serve to take off the edge of these blue January days, make one forget the gray wintry sky and cold blasts, and bring up visions of the balmy spring-time, it is the presence of flowers and plants. And in this connection we are reminded that A. T. Williams, of the Hope Nursery, has turned winter into summer, and surrounded himself with flowers enough to supply every drawing-room in Chicago with a beautiful boquet. Orders may be addressed to Box 2,201, P. O.

CAUTION TO SKATERS.—A young man by the name of Carolo, while skating on the Basin on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally ran into a hole left in the ice by some persons who had been engaged in filling ice-houses, and before he had time to think was taking an involuntary and not altogether agreeable cold bath. Some comrades, as good luck would have it, saw the accident, and by reaching down with poles succeeded in dragging him again to the surface and his life was saved. Skaters on the lake should beware of the mantraps.

ARREST OF A MEMBER OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—A soldier by the name of Protok Huduk, having in his possession a pass from Col. Hecker's Regiment, Company F, dated at Camp Jefferson, Kentucky, which expired on the 23d of January, was yesterday arrested by Officer Simmons, of the West Division, and is to be held in custody until he shall be called for by his commander. It is not known whether Huduk intended desertion, or whether he had unintentionally overstayed the period for which he had a furlough.

A SMALL LARCENY.—John Fannan was brought before the Police Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of a stock of children's clothing, bed linen, etc., which in the aggregate amounted to about one dollar. It seems that the Fannan family had boarded in the house of one Robert Duncan, the complainant in the case, and they had been obliged to leave at short notice as they had not paid well. When the Fannans departed the valuable property alluded to departed with them. The charge was changed to disorderly conduct, and Mr. Fannan fined three dollars.

HOSPITAL STORES FOR GEN. LANE.—The rooms of the Sanitary Commission presented a busy aspect yesterday upon the occasion of the shipment of fifty boxes of hospital stores to Leavenworth for the use of Gen. Lane. Judge Skinner, and others of the Comsion, worked arduously for several hours in selecting, boxing and marking the stores, Gen. Lane sealing them himself. The sidewalk was fairly barricaded like a small fortification, behind which the room buzzed like a beehive. It is a matter of great credit to the Commission that the requisition was so excellently and rapidly filled, and furnishes another warrant for the reputation abroad the Chicago Sanitary Commission is gaining.

BOOTH AS RICHARD III.—Mr. Booth repeats his Shakspearean character of Richard III for his benefit this evening. The mere announcement of this fact will fill the Theatre, as the impression made on its first representation has created a universal desire for its repetition. Much as we admire the "Richard" of Mr. Booth, we must say we consider his "Pescara" fully equal if not superior to it, and we predict it will become one of his greatest characters. Let us have a repetition of the "Apostate." As the piece becomes better known it will be one of the most popular on the stage, when presented by Booth and supported as he was on Wednesday night.

PRESTIDIGITATOR AND PRESTIPEDITATOR.—There was a time when those who wrought incomprehensible mysteries were known as magicians. In an antecedent age they were termed caballsts and sorcerers; more recently they have been termed illusionists, and now in this present day they are designated as *prestidigitators*. Professor Anderson heads off the list. He is recognized as belonging to class prestidigitator, genus ambidextrous and species Andersonius. Nor is he that only, for on referring to his announcement it will be seen that he is as quick with his feet as his fingers, and may therefore be styled a prestipedetator. He has been everywhere and wrought his weird magic in every clime. His daughter is prestidiculant and something more besides. She is a clairvoyant and is said to have the ability to see through everything, not excepting a brick wall, and—possibly our present political difficulties. They make their first appearance before the Chicago public on Monday next, at Bryan Hall.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—William Martin, Esq., long and favorably known as the General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has resigned that office and Henry Martin has been appointed to succeed him. W. Martin takes a position in New York representing the same interests in the Atlantic cities. His intelligence, industry and urbanity have rendered him conspicuous among his peers, and we have no doubt that he will be as eminently successful in this wider field, as he has been in the home office.

—We understand that Capt. George M. Gray, so many years the efficient agent of the Michigan Southern Road, will be succeeded by T. E. Sawyer, Esq., formerly of the New York Central Road. Capt. Gray, in retiring, leaves a position which he has filled most creditably and honorably. Few roads have been so fortunate in the selection of Agents as the Southern. The new incumbent is thoroughly qualified for his position, and will make a popular [illegible]

Arrival of the First and Third Batteries of the First Wisconsin Artillery.

At five o'clock last evening Foster's La Crosse Battery, and the badger Battery, being the First and Third Batteries of the First Wisconsin Artillery arrived in this city by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, en route for Louisville, from Camp Utley, Racine, where they have been encamped since the 1st of September.

The La Crosse Battery was organized originally in the winter of 1860, and re-organized Aug. 21, 1861, and is under the command of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, formerly one of the engineers engaged in locating the La Crosse Railroad, and more recently a banker at La Crosse. The men, one hundred and fifty in number, were selected from three hundred originally recruited to form two batteries, and are decidedly above the average in size, weight and intelligence.

Capt. Lee H. Drury, in command of the Third Battery, was formerly connected with the Madison *Argus and Democrat*, and is an excellent officer. His battery numbers one hundred and fifty-seven men. The organization of this battery was effected on the sixth of September. The armament of each battery consists of two six-pounders, smooth bore, two eight-pounders, rifled, and two twelve-pounder howitzers.

The men were regaled by the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad with coffee and refreshments at their depot, and the commissioned officers with an elegant entertainment at the Briggs House.

The command left for Louisville last evening at ten o'clock, via the Michigan Central Railroad to Michigan City, and from thence by the New Albany and Salem Railroad for Louisville, to which point they are transported without change of cars. The officers of these batteries are as follows:

BATTERY NO. 1.

CAPT.—J. T. Foster.
1ST LIEUT.—Alexander Campbell.
2D LIEUT.—John D. Anderson.
3D LIEUT.—Daniel Webster.
4TH LIEUT.—Chas. B. Kimball.

BATTERY NO. 3.

CAPT.—Lee H. Drury.
1ST LIEUT.—Cortland Livingston.
2D LIEUT.—J. I. Purdy.
3D LIEUT.—Al. Le Brun.
4TH LIEUT.—H. F. Hubbard.

Soldiers Without Passes.

The order of Superintendent C. P. Bradley, which went into force in the South Division on Wednesday, to arrest and lock up all parties found in the streets, wearing the United States uniform, who could not produce passes, or give a proper account of themselves, had the effect of lodging twenty-five men in the cells at the Armory to await examination and identification. The command to the police went into effect last night on the West and North Sides, and we may anticipate, from what has already transpired in the First District, the effect will be, when the whole city shall have been thoroughly sifted, the cells at the Armory will hardly be roomy enough to contain all the parties necessary to be held.

This rule, although it imposes dangerous and unusually arduous duty upon the patrolmen, is just what we have for a long time needed. Hardly a day passes, or has passed for weeks, that more or less complaints have not been made of women insulted, men beaten and abused, and outrages of a similar character committed by persons wearing the United States uniform. We are happy to learn, that in perhaps a majority of instances, these villainies have not been perpetrated by soldiers, but by men who have either been discharged from the service, or deserted, or have never been in the ranks of the army, but who have stolen their uniforms. This new regulation, requiring every common soldier, or person wearing uniform, to show his pass, and in default to go to durance vile, will have the effect of sorting out the counterfeit from the genuine, and compel villains, who have heretofore transacted their evil practices under a kind of screen or protection thrown around them by their supposed connection with the service, to come out in their real colors, and hereafter walk under their proper guise as private citizens. This will considerably promote the ends of justice and conduce to the quiet, good order and safety of our streets, night and day. Let sham soldiers and those who have no right to wear the uniform of a soldier beware in due season.

Annual Festival of Cleveland Lodge.

The annual festival of Cleveland Lodge of Free and accepted Masons took place last evening at the Tremont House, and was, as had been anticipated from those having the management in hand, and the occasion calling out their exertions—the largest and most successful festival the Society has held. Over six hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, many of whom have held and now hold high offices in the Order. Of the assemblage of "brave men and fine women" attending the ball it is unnecessary to speak in detail. Suffice it that the *elite* of the city was gathered in the extensive dancing hall and mingled in the social scene and beat time in the dance to the music of the Light Guard Band. The ball commenced at nine o'clock, and dancing was kept up, with a slight pause for supper, until the gray of early morn.

The supper was a *recherche* affair, and one which has not previously been excelled by those experienced caterers, Messrs. Gage Brothers and Drake—and they have done some fine things in their time in the same line. Tables were spread in both of the smaller dining halls of the hotel, the principal attractions upon which were the various specimens of ornamental confectionery, all of which were manufactured in the kitchen of the Tremont. The candy ornaments were mostly emblematical of the Order. Among them was a large statue of the Goddess of Liberty, standing by a splendid temple, and trampling in triumph upon the Southern rattlesnake. Another was an ancient fortress, mounted with cannon, all done up in sugar.

The walls of the dancing hall, one of the best and largest in the city, were beautifully and appropriately decorated with paintings, chief among which, draped in the American flag, at the head of the room, was a costly, full length likeness of Washington, in front of which hung the mystic "G" of the order. Various smaller pictures adorned the remainder of the building, and were brilliantly illuminated.

The bright galaxy of ladies, the splendid music of the Light Guard Band, and the graceful measures of the dance made the festival of of the Cleveland Lodge one of the most brilliant affairs of the season, and proved most satisfactorily that everything was done on "the square." The occasion will be long cherished by the participants as a very sunny memory of Masonic history.

TROUBLED WITH MICE.—Lieut. Sheldon of the Sturges Rifles, who is detailed as special guard of the female prisoners at Washington, has been made the recipient of some poetry at the hands of the notorious Mrs. Greenhow. The latter it seems has been sadly troubled with mice, which have overrun her apartments, and if we may believe her doggerel have intruded upon the sanctity of her couch and manifested a sad lack of reverence for the female traitor by biting her nose, thereby proving themselves good Union mice.

On Saturday morning she sent to Lieutenant Sheldon, by one of the guard, the following rhyme, jotted down upon a small piece of paper:

TO LIEUT. SHELDON.

I pray you, good Lieut. Sheldon,
Since I trouble you so very seldom,
To send me cat, or trap, or *flee*,
To catch these horrid little mice.

These troublesome little Government creatures
Have tried to mar my Southern features;
They began the war against my clothes,
And last night really bit my nose!

ASSAULT WITH A SWORD.—A Swede, a wood sawyer by calling, named A. Juestus, appeared at the Armory yesterday afternoon, his head bound in linen and the blood trickling in a small rivulet down his check, and made complaint against one Patrick McKay, that he had assaulted him with an old cavalry sword with an intention of taking his life. It was evident the defendant had performed the act while intoxicated, and without knowing he was doing it. He was still in liquor when brought before Justice Akin, and loudly protested his innocence. The complainant said that he had engaged to saw a cord of wood for McKay, and had commenced filing his saw in the wood-shed, when he received the unprovoked and malicious attack. His screams brought aid and the drunken man was disarmed. McKay was held in $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire rung at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the discovery of flames bursting from the scales house of the freight department of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad Company, on Twelfth street, between Clark street and the South Branch. The fire was promptly extinguished by the steamers. Damage slight.

WHOOPING COUGH.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are efficacious with children laboring from this disorder, hoarseness or other affections of the chest, having a soothing influence, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a [illegible]

Presentation to Mrs. General Lane.

Mrs. General Lane was presented with a splendid carriage yesterday, valued at $1,000, in behalf of a master mechanic of this city, by J. Kyle King, Esq. The presentation ceremonies occurred in the parlors of the Tremont House, where the General and his lady being present, with a large concourse of spectators. In making the presentation speech, Mr. King said:

MADAME: I am desired to present to you a carriage. It is a very fine one, and comes from a mechanic of this city, who wishes his name to be unknown. The modesty of such a gift must greatly enhance its value to you. It is offered as a tribute of homage from one of the people, whose heart is always stout and whose arm is strong; from a person who, like so many others in Chicago, in Illinois, and in all the North-West, spontaneously turn with hopefulness to your soldier husband, now so well known throughout the country, and instinctively recognize him as the "coming man," just about to "come" to some purpose in the field of war. They receive and recognize him as the one whose theory of action has been accepted and concisely expressed by the Secretary of War that "the purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country menaced by traitors," and see in him the man to fully act his part in such a plan. [Applause.]

This token here tendered is but another of the many evidences you must have observed of the spirit and disposition of our whole people to yield their homage and confidence to a soldier who, it is believed, will lead well, strike hard and quickly win, and is a gift which, coming from such a source, evinces the readiness of that as of all classes to make sacrifices in defence of our cause.

In concluding, I may say that the hearts of this people are with General Lane and anxiously throb for his victorious and successful career through the chances and vicissitudes of war—and I may farther add, Madame, if it should be your destiny, on a Fourth of March after the next Presidential election, to drive with him in the carriage now given you to the White House in Washington, there are many here—and some of them his old fellow-citizens from his and their former State—who would not unwillingly acquiesce in such a turn of fortune. (Applause.)

Gen. Lane responded in a brief, but very characteristic manner, in behalf of Mrs. Lane, saying that he considered this as one of the many tokens of regard and sympathy which the kind hearts of the people of Chicago had put forth for the people of Kansas. He did not consider it a tribute to an individual but to the noble people of his adopted State.

The carriage, which is a splendid piece of workmanship, was shipped by the evening train for Quincy, and will be taken by Gen. Lane to his home in Kansas.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*—No. 860—Jesse Bayless vs. W. B. Wear. Motion by defendant's attorney to vacate late order granting a new trial overruled. No. 575—Chancery. Geo. Bliss et al. vs. J. Wirick et al. Injunction ordered; Defendants notified. No. 348—Chancery. F. B. Caoley vs. J. S. Thompson et al. Testimony required to be taken before Judge Ramsey, of Mercer county. No. 518—Chancery. M. W. Alexander vs. E. Freeman et al. G. W. Waite and E. Freeman defaulted. Decree *pro confesso*, with leave to examine defendants. No. 45—Chancery. F. C. Conant and J. N. Bolles vs. Robt. Davidson et al. Motion to dismiss overruled as to Potter. No. 524—Chancery; H. S. Terbell et al. vs. F. S. Gardner et al.; referred to master take proofs. No. 624—J. H. Vale vs. H. B. Truman et al.; Jury called; judgment for plaintiff. No. 703—J. S. Dickenson et al. vs. A. M. Lawyer; an affidavit forthwith. No. — T. S. Young et al. vs. M. S. Carr; cognovit and judgment to be entered. No. 759—Elliott Band vs. P. B. Roberts; issue for plaintiff verdict $2,000; defendant moved an arrest, and for a new trial. No. 735—H. L. Pierson et al vs. A. M. Lawner; defendant moved for a new trial and to vacate judgment. No. 734—E. H. Potter vs. same; same motion. No. 772—D. G. Rawson vs. C. Richter; issue and judgment for plaintiff for $1,375.97. No. 519—Chancery—J. J. Newcomb vs. George R. Bills et al; leave to complainant to file cross-bill.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre*—No. 490—People vs. Joseph Ward and W. Buffum, larceny. Defendant arraigned and plea of not guilty entered. On trial—No. 491. People vs. Same. Receiving stolen property. Defendants arraigned and plea of not guilty entered. No. 411. People vs. Michael Weidinger. Assault. Suit dismissed without costs, on affidavit filed. No. 469. Chancery. Catherine O'Brien et al vs. Jas. Otis et al. Plea of Wilson overruled, but allowed to stand as his answer to bill of complaints. No. 73. Chancery. W. Backus vs. W. Baker et al. Death of complainant suggested James S. Root as administrator. No. — People vs. Michael Rains. Indicted for murder. Ann Foley required to enter into a recognizance in $100 to appear as a witness, in default of bond Sheriff to take her into custody. No. 523—People vs. W. Grier and Barbara Sheffer. Adultery. Defendant brought into court and sentenced to ten day's imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $40 and costs, and Sheffer to pay a fine of $40 and costs, both to stand committed until fines are paid.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*—No. 356—Samuel Lord et al vs. Philip Curly; verdict for plaintiff; damages $881.29. No. 965—H. G. Shumway et al vs. C. Beers; motion for a continuance overruled. No. 617—B. Peetus & J. F. Stafford vs. W. McLaylin; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 414—The People, use of T. W. R. 13, Cook Co., Ill., vs. W. L. Greenleaf and P. T. Barron; plaintiff suggests the death of W. T. Barron. No. 632—Wm. B. Street vs. Chas. H. Beers. Jury called, part of the testimony heard and jury separated by agreement. No. 849—J. L. Reynolds et al. vs. Illinois Central Railroad Co. Part of testimony heard and jury separated by agreement.

Before Judge Goodrich.—No. 1153—John McNally vs. J. R. Walsh; leave to defendant to withdraw plea of set-off. No. 724—James Ward et al. vs. A. C. Hesing, et al; leave to defendant to withdraw plea and file a substitute. No. 62—M. McGrath et al. vs. Geo. S. Thayer; demurrer to 3d plea confessed, 2d sustained.

An Appeal

To the Friends of the Tract and Missionary work in Chicago, in behalf of the Soldiers:

The City Tract and Missionary Society needs your aid in carrying out its important work. It appeals to you especially in behalf of the soldiers, so many of whom are collected in our camps. We desire to supply these soldiers each month with a religious paper published under the auspices of the clergymen whose names are appended to this appeal. At a recent meeting of these clergymen, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the fearful struggle going on in our country, large bodies of soldiers have been brought together in the camps near our city; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative duty of Christians in this community, and especially of this Society, to supply these men with religious reading, to the full extent of their ability.

Resolved, That in view of this responsibility we hereby agree to publish 5,000 copies of the *Home Visitor* for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers at Camp Douglas.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the above resolution we make our earnest appeal to the public for the funds necessary to enable us to meet this pressing want of our citizen soldiery.

This appeal is made with confidence in the Christian patriotism of this city. Let the response be prompt, and as generous as the confidence in which it is made.

REV. JAMES PRATT, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.
REV. J. LEROY WOLSEY, D. D., South Presbyterian Church.
REV. WM. PATTON, First Congregational Church.
REV. W. W. EVARTS, D. D., First Baptist Church.
REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY, First Presbyterian Church.
REV. ROBERT PATTERSON, Reformed Presbyterian Church.
REV. J. MASON FERRIS, Reformed Dutch Church.

Publication Com. City Tract and Mission'y So'y.
CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1862.

Call on Mr. L. V. H. Crosby at 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and see the most philosophical, the most musical, the most durable and the most powerful Piano Forte ever made; also the "Parlor Gem,"—a gem in every sense. It is about two-thirds the usual size, and substantially made. It possesses great power and sweetness. It is well adapted to small cottage parlors; also a fine assortment of Hallet & Cumston's celebrated Pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A porte-monnaie, picked up on Rush street on Tuesday night, containing money, probably the property of a poor man, is left in my care. The owner can have it on application to the office of the Minister at Large and paying the printer if he is able or free if he is not.

ROBERT COLLYER,
177 Randolph street, 2d floor.

Mr. Jno. J. Deehan, penman at Bryant & Stratton's College, will execute all styles of penmanship—including card writing of every description. Orders left at the College. jan23-3t

"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman and Tremont House. Mail 4 stamps for samples of wedding and visiting. ja21-3t

Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ja7-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

Apply at the TRIBUNE Job Room, if you want job-printing done quickly, well and cheaply. dec13-tf

Cook & McLean, 88 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-1y

DIED.

In this city, at the Adams House, after a brief illness, on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, PEARLY HOWE PEARCE, infant son of J. Irving and Margaret E. Pearce, aged 7 months and 23 days.

In Northfield, Ill., Jan. 13th, of Diptheria, CARLTON HANOWER, aged 3½ years; and Jan. 19th, of the same disease, EDWIN F. HANOWER, sons of John and Sarah M. Hanower.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1862.

For many months past a large amount has been due from the Government to our citizens, but probably for the reason that Eastern creditors were nearer to Washington and were more persistent in pressing their claims, money could not be had to pay the people of the West. Yesterday a dispatch was received by the Union Defence Committee asking if they and the other Chicago creditors would accept 7 3-10 bonds in payment of their claims? The offer was promptly accepted, and well informed persons estimate the amount of share bonds that will soon be paid out here, at nearly half a million of dollars. The claim of the Union Defence Committee we understand to be $223,064 67. The question is pertinent what will be done with these bonds? Neglecting the interest for a time at least would it not be better for creditors to take them in payment of debts, real estate owners for property dealers as far as they can use them for goods of all kinds, than to send them off to New York to gorge the money sharks of Wall street? We have already heard many men say they will so use and take them, and it is to be hoped the policy will be generally adopted.

The banks are still doing very little. In fact there is very little to be done, as yet, except in the Pork trade. Business in other departments continues intensely dull.

New York exchange is firmer, but as yet we have no change in rates to notice. The larger banks take it from customers at par and sell at ¼ of 1 per cent premium. It may be that the smaller banks have paid ⅛.

Gold is also firm. Though no advance has been realized to-day, should it remain at present figures in New York a rise is inevitable. The buying price for the day was 1¼@2 per cent. premium; selling, 2½@3¼.

STATE BANK OF IOWA.—The following are the footings of the consolidated statement of the fourteen branches of the State Bank of Iowa, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862:—Assets: Safety fund, $219,723.74; specie, $725,443.80; current notes of other banks, $271,549; current funds due from banks and bankers, $334,186.18; loans and discounts, $1,094,911.90; other items, $281,714.75.

Liabilities: Capital, $730,300; circulation, $1,821,453; due other banks and bankers, $47,879.96; depositors, $809,387.17; other items, $106,429.38.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN EUROPE.—In relation to American securities, Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., remark:

American stocks have nominally recovered a little from their depression, although we have no actual business to quote except in United States 5s, which have been sold at 67, and at this rate there are buyers. Our quotations are therefore not indicative of actual business. Massachusetts 5s, sterling, 85@90; Maryland do about 70, ex div; Pennsylvania bonds, 63@65; Virginia 6s, 38@40; Pennsylvania Central, 77@80; New York Central 7s, 85; New York and Erie 7s, third mortgage, 73½; Illinois Central, 77; Michigan Central, 75@79; Canada 5s, ex div, 97@97½; Nova Scotia 6s, 105@106; New Brunswick do, 105@106.

E. F. Satterthwaite says:

We have had a most active market for American securities since our last, both the amount of business and range of prices increasing as the prospects of a peaceable solution of the Trent affair appear more and more probable. The amount of transactions to-day exceed that for a long time past, the quotations at the close being exceedingly strong. United States 5 per cent bonds have touched 69½, and Illinois 7 per cent bonds 80. The greatest advance, however, has been in Illinois shares, which close 45 discount against 50 discount on this day week, besides which the price now is ex the cancelled bond scrip and call paid; that is, $85 paid at 4s 6d per dollar. Eries strong at 28.

The London *Times* of the 4th inst. thus notices and quotes the market:

Canadian descriptions improved; Great Western of Canada to 9½@10½, and Grand Trunk 20@21. Canada, Nova Scotia and Victoria government debentures are again higher. American securities show a further recovery, Illinois Central especially closing at 44¾@44 discount, and Erie at 28@29.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.

The Committee having this subject in charge refrained, during the recess, from preparing a bankrupt bill, for the reason that the conflicting interests of the country would be likely to dissever and destroy it before it could get a fair hearing on the floor of the House, secondly, the Committee was informed early that many localities and interests were preparing statements and memorials and outlines of bills expressive of their respective views, and the Committee deemed it prudent to hear the suggestions of all the minds which had been turned to the subject, and then deduce from this and their own researches the best and safest system, for permanent use, which could be devised.

The chairman of the committee on this contemplated law—Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York—imported, during the summer, the new English bankrupt law, which recently passed in Parliament and went into operation on the 4th of October last, and also the report of her Majesty's commissioners in connection with the bill. This report is a work of five of the ablest barristers in England; is a quarto volume of many hundred pages; is the work of many years labor, and presents the whole subject, with great research and learning. The English system, although far toward perfection, is too cumbrous for this country; because, in the Constitution of the United States, a bankrupt law must be exempted by the Federal judicial, and the Federal judicial staff is too small to administer, at all, a system so ponderous and complicated as that of Great Britain. The labors of the committee showed they determined to report a bill and to make a law which may safely stand permanently in the status of the country, and which, to that end, shall provide equitably for the debtor and creditor, by compulsory as well as voluntary clauses.—*New York Herald.*

OPINION OF AN OLD FINANCIER.—John Thompson in his last *Bank Note Reporter* discusses financial matters as follows:

Secretary Chase and the Financial Committees of Congress are blockaded by a new set of financial doctors, and they have wasted ten days of precious time in listening to more schemes. There is but one way now, since the suspension, to meet the wants of the Government, and that is by an ample issue of Currency Treasury Notes, and these must be made the STANDARD currency of the country. The privilege to fund this currency into 7 3-10 Treasury Bonds, or into 20-year 6 per cent. stock, will prevent its becoming superabundant; for by the time one hundred millions of government debt is paid off in this currency, money or currency will flow into the bonds as fast as it will be paid out.

Our banks pretend that they cannot take Government currency on deposit. We admit that the banks cannot make money on such deposits, unless they discount on them or fund them, but as the banks pay no interest on deposits, and can pay off depositors in like funds, it is no special hardship for them to hold the currency without interest while it remains with them. To take from the banks the privilege, in part, of making money on what they owe, is not much out of the way just now—particularly if some little taxation can be avoided by so doing.

There is a peculiar Bank-parlor slang in and around Wall street that offends us. It is in these words, *The Government ought to do as other borrowers do—make their Notes, and sell them in the market for what they will bring.*

When the war is over, and the soldiers are again at their homes, themselves and their friends impoverished, many of them diseased and maimed, the question will come up, whether there is a moral obligation to pay an exorbitant tax on every necessary, every little luxury—on medicines, every stimulant and every anodyne—on half-hose, half clothing, and half rations—all for the benefit of a very few (not one in a thousand) purse-proud usurers, who hold the Government bonds bought at what they will bring. A righteous retribution rather, will it not be, for the law givers, the majorities, to improve a little on the income tax, and say that everybody who has over $800 income per annum, shall give every cent of such excess until our country is freed from debt and freed from taxation. We throw out this gentle hint, that capitalists may awake and see the handwriting on the wall.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	83⅜	83½
Galena	68½	68¾
Rock Island	54¾	55⅛
Burlington and Quincy	61½	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¼	41
Michigan Central	54½	54½
Michigan Southern (common)	20½	20½
Cleveland and Toledo	38	38
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	44½	44½
Missouri 6s		42½
Virginia 6s	50	50

Market—1st Board, firm; 2d Board, firm.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 23, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1055	7721	41	62	675	1191
R I R R	489	1750	1050	....	....	....
Ill C R R	280	760	5960	775	....	40
C B & Q R R	100	2795	3098	....	....	998
N. W. R R	845	4064	360	....	1440	88
A & St L R R	....	1495	7350	1050	....	....
Total	2778	18575	17059	1387	2115	2309

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	1269	1911	167	10220	....	18770
R I R R	951	1258	37	....	5620	....
Ill C R R	259	730	80	4000	30000	....
C B & Q R R	3587	191	227	2605	2793	4674
N W R R	408	298	34	12417	....	3100
A & St L R R	50	94	....	....	....	....
Total	6474	4477	646	29343	44323	26544

The steamer City of New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst., was telegraphed this morning, reporting breadstuffs with a downward tendency. Provisions were steady.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 10,951. The market for Live Hogs, under increased receipts was somewhat easier, particularly at the close, but there is no material decline. About 6000 hogs changed hands, principally to city packers, at a range of $2.05@2.40 gross—the bulk of the sales being at $2.20@2.30 for bacon hogs, and $2.30@2.35 for Mess Pork Hogs. At the close there were about 1500 head unsold in the three yards, and buyers were holding off till to-morrow's trains arrive with fresh supplies, when they anticipate lower prices. This made holders more anxious to sell and caused the market to close weak.

Dressed Hogs were dull, and we note a decline of 5c ₽ 100 lbs, with sales at $2.55@2.75—the great bulk of the sales being at $2.55@2.70—dividing on 200 lbs. Shippers were less anxious to buy, and this caused the decline, which was chiefly on heavy hogs, light hogs being taken quickly by packers to make bacon, at $2.55.

The Cattle market to-day was not very active, and the transactions were moderate at $2.40@2.75, packing cattle selling principally at $2.40@2.50.

The Provision market was less active to-day. The demand for Mess Pork, however, is still good, and the tendency is upward with sales of 1,400 brls at $9.25@9.37½. The inquiry for barrelled pork during the present week has been chiefly to fill orders for New York—the demand during the season thus far having been almost entirely on Canadian account—which, however, is now very light. Prime Mess Pork is also in active request on New York account, and sales were made to-day at $8.50—which is an advance of 25c ₽ brl. The upward tendency in barrelled pork is caused mainly by the scarcity and high price of cooperage. Packers refuse to sell for forward delivery, unless they can at the same time secure the delivery of barrels, which at present it is almost impossible to do at any price. The same cause operates to render the market for bulk meats and English Middles dull—the only sale reported being at 4⅛c for Cumberland Middles. Lard is easier, with sales of 600 pkgs at 6¾@6⅞c for prime kettle, 6⅛c for prime steam-rendered Leaf, and 5⅞@6c for No. 1 Lard.

The market for Flour was more active to-day, but there was no change in prices—about 1600 brls being sold at $3.80@3.90 for spring extras and $4.35 for choice white winter. The Wheat market opened firm under favorable advices from New York, but as soon as the steamer was telegraphed, it became dull and weak—the sales being light, at 73@73½c for No. 1 Spring, and 67@68½c for No. 2 Spring. A difference of ½@1c is now made in the price of No. 2 Spring in favor of the Rock Island elevator. Corn was steady and firm at 22½@23½c. Oats were in demand at 16½c. Rye, 34c. Barley quiet. Highwines were steady at 16c.

The agents of the New York Central Railroad state that the rumors about their route to New York being blocked up with freight are untrue. They state that everything is working as smoothly and as regularly as ever—there being no delays anywhere.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

FLOUR—Received, 2,778 brls. Market more active and steady. Sales, 100 brls choice white winter at $4.35; 800 brls "Mohawk," 100 brls "Oliver Twist," 100 brls "Pleaning's," all at $3.70; 100 brls "Uhl's Triumph" at $3.80; 65 brls "Mount Carroll" at $3.85; 73 brls "Oshawa" at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 18,576 bu. Market unsettled. Sales, 4,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 73c; 1,000 bu do at 73½c; 2,000 bu do at 73½c; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 67½c; 2,000 bu do at 67½c; 12,000 bu do at 67c; 1,000 bu do at 68c; 1500 bu do at 68½c.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK.—There is a good demand for Mess Pork, principally for New York, and the market is firm. Sales 500 brls city packed at $9.37½; 200 brls do at $9.37½—free of storage till the opening of navigation; 450 brls do at $9.25; 200 brls Freeport packed do at $9.25 on track; 143 brls country packed at $9.25 delivered. PRIME MESS PORK.—In active demand and 25c higher. Sales 238 brls at $8.50. ENGLISH MEATS—200 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4⅛c. LARD—Market weaker. Sales 200 tcs prime city steam-rendered Leaf at 6⅛c; 60 brls choice city kettle-rendered at 6⅜c; 309 tcs city kettle-rendered do at 6¾c; 100 tcs No 1 Lard at 6c; 100 tcs do at 5⅞c.

CORN—Received 17,059 bu. Market steady. Sales, 18,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 6,000 bu at 23¼c; 1,000 bu do at 23½c; 1,700 bu new Corn in store at 18c; 1,500 bu do in bulk at 19c on track; 700 bu do at 18½c on track; 400 bags do at 19½c on track.

OATS—Received, 1,387 bu. Market firm at 16½c for No 1 in store. Sales 500 bu No. 1 at 16½c.

RYE—Received, 2,115 bu. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu No. 1 in store at 34c; 400 bu do on track at 34½c; 50 bags do at 35c on track.

BARLEY—Received 2,309 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 160 bags common at 25c del; 190 bags do at 30c del; 60 bags at 29c del.

TIMOTHY SEED—21 bags prime at $1.65; 45 bags choice at $1.70.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 320 brls at 16c.

BEANS—30 bags prime at $1.27½.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green frozen, 5@5½c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 7½@7¾c.

BUTTER—Sales, 20 pkgs prime at 9½c; 45 pkgs common at 7c.

EGGS—Dull at 10@11c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.75 ₽ doz; Turkeys, 5@6c ₽ lb.

POTATOES—45@50c ₽ bushel, with a light demand.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels still very scarce. Sales, 326 at $1.75; 200 at $1.70; 200 at $1.65—all on track.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 4,477. Market declined 5c. Sales were:

24 Hogs, averaging	325 lbs, at	$2.75
150		300	2.70
20		240	2.70
142	all under	200	2.57½
2000	at $2.55@2.70—dividing on 200 lbs.		
150	at 2.55@2.72½	200 lbs.	
500	at 2.55@2.65	200 lbs.	

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 646 head. The market for Beef Cattle is very quiet—the demand being chiefly by packers. The decline in New York deters shippers; but there are but few prime cattle on the market yet. Sales were:

75 Beeves averaging	1550 lbs at		$2.75
16		1426	2.65
48		1237	2.50
21		1423	2.50
25		1245	2.35
12		1285	2.35
16		1324	2.50
40		1200	2.50
11		1390	2.50
19		1270	2.50
12		1290	2.40
42		1090	2.40
14		1470	2.50
13		1364	2.40
29		1130	2.40

LIVE HOGS—Received, 6,474 head. The market for Live Hogs was active and steady, but under increased receipts, it was a shade easier, particularly at the close. The sales were as follows:—

246 Hogs averaging	262 lbs at		$2.40
680		247	2.35
745		310	2.32½
2662		279	2.30
182		243	2.27
189		264	2.26
142		299	2.30
565		278	2.25
242		225	2.25
346		242	2.20
36		215	2.15
39		199	2.10
99		185	2.05

Army Contracts at Louisville.

[From the Louisville Journal of Tuesday.]

The following contracts for army subsistence were awarded in this city yesterday by Captain H. C. Symonds:

MESS PORK—Brooks, Johnson & Co., of Cincinnati, 2,700 brls, and R. P. Lodge of Madison, Indiana, 300 brls at $10 per brl.

BACON—V. P. Armstrong, West Point, Ky., 90,000 lbs sides at $5.89, and 40,000 lbs shoulders at $3.78; R. H. Waggener, Louisville, 2,500 lbs sides at $5.20; F. McGowen & Co., Madison, Indiana, 125,000 lbs sides at $5.64, and 225,000 lbs shoulders at $3.87½; Lewis Stagg, Louisville, 100,000 lbs sides at $5.25.

FLOUR—Elstner & Fisher, Louisville, 2,100 brls at $4.28, Lewis & Eichelberger, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 3,000 brls at $4.29.

HARD BREAD—Dunham & Gregg, St. Louis, 90,000 lbs at $3.90; R. A. Cooper, Cincinnati, 900,000 lbs at $3.80; H. B. Rung, Chicago, 500,000 lbs at $2.87½; Samuel Cloon, Cincinnati, 100,000 lbs at $2.80.

RICE—T. R. Biggs & Co., Cincinnati, 150,000 lbs at 7¼c.

HOMINY—Hasford, Holmes & Co., Edinburg, Indiana, 150,000 lbs at $1.50 ₽ hundred.

RIO COFFEE—R. Hosea & Co., Cincinnati, 50,000 lbs at $12.62; Newcomb & Bro., Louisville, 100,000 lbs at $19.93; Fraser & Co., Cincinnati, 61,000 lbs at $19.75.

SUGAR—Fraser & Co., Cincinnati, 150,000 lbs at $16.82; T. R. Biggs, Cincinnati, 300,000 lbs at $16.50.

VINEGAR—J. Anthony, Louisville, 15,000 gallons at 4¾c.

CANDLES—Thomas Emery & Son, Cincinnati, 60,000 lbs at $14.10.

SOAP—B. C. & S. H. Sawyer, Pittsburg, 120,000 [illegible]

SALT—A. S. White & Co., Louisville, 1,500 bushels at 45c; Huffman, Duncan & Co., 3,000 bushels at 44¾c.

MOLASSES—R. Hosea & Co., Cincinnati, 9,000 gallons at 46¾c.

The samples for the articles of tea were not satisfactory.

Review of the Cincinnati Provision Trade.

[From the Price Current, 22d.]

The weather has been extremely changeable; unusual heavy rains have fallen over the whole valley of the Ohio, swelling that river and its tributaries to flood height, and at the time we write the indications are that the river will reach high water mark of 1847. About the middle of the week there was a regular thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain; the temperature, however, has not been too high for pork packing, though it was not as favorable as is desirable, owing to a damp and murky atmosphere which has prevailed part of the time. The receipts of hogs have been moderate and the demand being good, prices improved a shade.

The receipts during the week, and for the season, were as follows:

By railways	19,483
By river	546
From Kentucky	2,232
Driven in	1,760
Slaughtered at Plainville	2,000
Total for the week	26,021
Previously reported	410,577
Total for the season	436,598

This is about 3,000 ahead of the whole number packed last season. There is no doubt that there are several lots of hogs still scattered through the country, but it is likely that packing will be closed here the next two weeks. The reported forward movement of the army down the Mississippi Valley gave an impetus to the market for hog products the past week, and those outside parties who have been investing in mess pork, renewed their operations, and a very good demand for it existed, and prices advanced some, holders asking $9.50@9.75, with buyers at $9.25@9.37, and a good deal was taken at the inside rate, good country brands having been in quick demand at that rate. As we have already intimated, this demand is almost wholly speculative.

Lard has been in but moderate demand, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty of making shipments to the East; but the market has not undergone much change; prime city in tierces 6⅞c, and country 6¾@6⅞c; head and gut 6c, with a good demand. There is hardly any demand for keg.

A fair demand for bulk sides from the English packers at 4c, but at the close they were held at 4⅛@4⅜c. Very little demand for shoulders in bulk. They are offered at 2¾c.

Green meats sold at 2¼, 3¾ and 3½c for shoulders, hams and sides.

New bacon has been ready and offered for over a week, there is little or no demand shoulders are offered at 3¾c, sides at 5c, and clear sides at 5⅛c, including packages; but we did not hear of a sale. New sugar-cured hams are selling at 6c, with a moderate retail demand. An active demand and selling a good demand are paying 4½@4¾c, and selling at 5@5½c, including brown and yellow; white sells at 5½@5¾; the supply is hardly equal to the demand.

There have been sales of English bacon to the extent of 2,000 boxes the past week, at 5⅛c for long middles; 4½c for Cumberland cut; 4⅝c for short middles, and 5⅝c for do clear. The late news from England by the Arabia reports a decline of 4@5s per cwt in prices of bacon at Liverpool, but this was expected under the heavy receipts, and even a further decline is regarded certain. There can be no doubt that the large quantity packed for the market in this country, and which will go there, will lead to extreme low prices in the English markets. Should anything like present prices be obtained, however, the packers would realize enormous profits.

Loss of Ocean Grain Grain Ships.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

We give below a list of *all* the grain laden vessels that have been reported during December and January as lost and missing. They were all bound from this port to Europe, and were fourteen in number, two of them ships, seven barks, three brigs, and two schooners. Only one was a domestic vessel, eleven were British, one Danish, and one Swedish.

Their names, destinations and cargoes are as follows:

Ships.		Cargoes.
Oriental Queen (Swe.)	23,281 bushels	corn.
T. A. Cole, (Br.)	26,478 do	wheat.
Barks.		
Coura, (Br)	32,452 do	corn.
Anagance (Br)	21,009 do	do
Colinda (Br)	29,795 do	do
Mary Ann (Br)	24,290 do	wheat.
Englishman (Br)	22,753 do	do
Kenmore (Br)	27,189 do	do
Lauriston (Br)	{ 15,979 do / 1,363 brls flour.	corn.
Brigs.		
J. W. Johnston (Br)	1,302 brls flour, meal, &c.	
Saml. Killam (Br)	7,416 bushels wheat.	
Mary and Isabella (Br)	17,586 do	corn.
Schooners.		
Marshal	{ 1,205 brls flour. / 12,736 bushels wheat.	
C. Svensden (Dan)	7,491 do	corn.

The cargoes of the above foot up as follows:—146,077 bushels of corn, 130,904 do wheat, and 3,580 brls flour.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Baltimore American, 21st.]

The provision market to-day was again very quiet, and so far as we could ascertain there was no sales of any importance made to either the trade or Government. The general tone of the market is, however, unchanged, and in the absence of sales most of our quotations must be considered nominal. Sales are making, in jobbing lots, of bacon at 4½@5c for old shoulders; 5½@6c for sides, and hams range at from 6 to 8¾c per lb. New bacon shoulders may be quoted at 5½c, and sides at 6¾c, but there is very little doing in it as yet. Bulk meat may be quoted at 4½c for shoulders, and sides at 5½c, but we can give no quotations for hams. Lard is steady at 8c in barrels and tierces, and 10½@10¾c per lb for refined. Barreled pork may be quoted at $13.50@13.00 for mess; $9.50@10.00 for prime; and $9.00 per brl for rump. Beef is steady at $12.50 for No 1; $13.50 for mess; and $14.25@14.50 per brl for extra.

[From the Detroit Evening Tribune, 23d.]

DRESSED HOGS.—No change, there being still a fair demand at $2.90@3.00 for heavy, the latter figure being the highest paid.

MARKETS BY MAIL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22d.—Mess pork is held firmly. There are buyers for good country and city brands at $9.50, but the latter are held at $9.75, and there was a sale of a special lot at that figure, but this is not a fairly established quotation. Heavy bulk sides sold at 4½c. There are not many buyers at over 4c, but holders generally contend for 4⅛@4¼c. Shoulders are nominal at 2¾c. Green meats brought 2½@3⅛c for shoulders and hams. A moderate demand for prime tierce lard, with sales at 6⅞c for country and 6⅞c for city. No change in the market for groceries. There is a good demand for flour, and the market is firm at $4.10 for superfine. Whisky firm at 17c. The high water has caused a temporary suspension of several distilleries, which reduces the supply materially. Wheat firm at full prices. No change in corn or oats. Rye dull, but holders contend for 60c.—*Gazette.*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Flour—Sales included 40 sks country extra at $1.90; 50 brls country low grade at $3.25; 25 brls country choice superfine at $3.50; 62 brls country single extra at $3.70; 100 brls country double extra at $4.25. Tobacco—Sales at warehouse of 1 hhd planter's lugs at $2.95 ₽ 100 lbs; 1 hhd medium manufacturing leaf at $11.05. Hemp—Sales of 15 bales choice dressed at $100 ₽ ton; 20 bales good undressed at $80. Lead—Nothing transpired. Rye Flour—20 sks sold at $1.45. Corn—Sales 1000 sks mixed at 33c; 400 do at 35c. Wheat, no sales reported on 'Change to-day. Oats, sales of 50 sks at 30c. Whisky, sales of 20, 20 and 25 brls at 17c. Barley, sales of 100 sks spring at 40c, sks returned; 370 sks fall on private terms. Rye, 115 sks sold at 40c, sks returned, and 100 sks on private terms. Hay, 800 bales in lots sold at 80c per 100 lbs. Hides, dry flint 12c, dry salted 10c, green salted 5½c, green 4c.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 23d.]

Receipts of hogs, 1,660 head, but there are a good many in the pens which had been held over, and they were offered more freely in the morning, and lower rates in some cases accepted, packers not buying freely. On 'change the feeling was better, and full prices were realized. Some lots of extra heavy hogs selling at $3.50@3.60. A large portion of those arriving now are unusually heavy.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 23d.]

Sales since yesterday noon embraced 300 head, averaging 230 lbs at $3.15; 50 averaging 240 lbs, at $3.12½; 80 averaging 200 lbs, at $3. We quote at $3 to $3.10.

Stock of Hides in New York—Jan. 21.

The stock in first hands is 50,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 6,000 Rio Grande, 37,500 Oronoco, 17,300 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 1,200 Central American and San Juan, 1,300 Savanilla and Carthagena, 58,000 African, 4,000 Maracaibo, 1,600 St. Domingo, &c., 3,100 Curacoa, 500 Tampico, 13,300 Chili, 2,000 Singapore and Penang, 2,100 West India, &c., 5,800 from Europe, 12,000 California, and 3,600 Texas, southern and western. Total, 219,500; same time 1861, 266,300; 1860, 286,500; 1859, 65,154.

Ocean Freights in New York.

Freights are slack. To Liverpool, 5,000 bush of wheat were taken in ship's bags at 8½d; 1,000 brls flour at 3s 6d; 150 tons logwood, and 300 boxes bacon at 27s 6d; 600 pkgs lard at 27s 6d@30s; 1,000 bxs cheese at 22s6d; 800 brls pork at 3s9d@4s9d; and 400 tcs beef at 7s. To London, 1,000 brls flour at 3s 3d; 500 bals oil at 27s 6d; 100 tcs beef at 7s 6d; 100 tcs pork at 7s; and 50 tons provisions 25s. To Glasgow, 150 tcs lard at 30s. To Bristol, 1,500 brls flour at 3s 3d. To Havre, 20,000 bu wheat at 18c; 1,000 brls flour at 70c; and 200 tcs lard at ¾c.

Stocks of Provisions in Liverpool, on 31st December.

	Beef. tcs.	Pork. brls.	Bacon. tons.	Lard. tons.
1861	8,014	688	405	2,000
1860	19,297	2,085	583	800
1859	8,400	12,448	45	480

Stocks of Wheat, Corn, and Flour in Glasgow, 31st Dec.

	Wheat. qrs. 240 lbs.	Corn. qrs. 280 lbs.	Flour. brls.	Flour. sks.
1861	229,897	36,979	53,153	19,987
1860	285,801	15,557	70,235	15,483
1859	183,144	20,140	40,707	31,437
1858	224,302	8,015	66,345	17,726
1857	160,776	4,008	42,374	13,760
1856	175,422	24,375	36,627	29,206
1855	179,176	16,933	4,498	16,242
1854	76,117	6,598	2,360	12,148
1853	249,311	9,075	50,550	13,786
1852	293,346	....	22,432	10,173
1851	214,521	6,175	141,847	15,910
1850	156,866	4,983	57,602	15,910
1849	118,378	12,385	85,337	15,982

Grain Elevators.

From the following communication, which we clip from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, it appears that some shippers of grain are under the impression that vessels loaded with grain by Elevators are more liable to be lost than when loaded in the old fashioned slow-coach fashion:

MESSRS. EDITORS: We are sorry to see the stereotyped "memoranda" which is in all the papers on this subject, also in the *Journal of Commerce*, therefore we ask from you a corner for a plain statement of facts.

We are aware that for the past six months the Elevators have been constantly at work night and day loading principally American vessels with grain, under, as you say, the agent of the Underwriters' supervision, giving them the enormous amount of 7 to 8,000,000 bushels of grain in the most perfect condition, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

We have smothered no one either with "dust" (by the way, our machines could not make half the quantity the article on "memoranda," would wish to throw into the eyes of the public), neither have we given it to the vessels too fast for proper storage, every person conversant with the handling of grain knowing it settles immediately, as the success of the enterprise has proved, and without which the conveyance of such quantities of grain shipped from this port could not have been accomplished.

In relation to the 25 British vessels said to have been lost, we know nothing of them. As to the Thomas, Ann Cole, and Mary and Isabella, not a pound was handled by us. In this place it may be proper to say that, from the peculiar state of affairs, many foreign vessels have been put on for grain entirely unacquainted with the business having never before engaged in it, as the "memoranda" state, no one to look after them, improperly or perhaps overloaded, adding thereto the fact of the severest gales to encounter. It is no wonder some have swamped.

Now, on the other side of the question, how many of the hundreds of American and other vessels loaded, or rather in which the grain was elevated by us, have met with disaster? Again, how many have been lost on the lakes during this great season of grain movements? All of this immense number were loaded by elevators.

Ask our ship owners and our operators in grain, and you will be convinced that the article, or "memoranda," has been sprung simultaneously on all the papers by interested parties, to endeavor to injure an enterprise that has been beneficial to all the trade to an incalculable amount.

We are persuaded that on looking over your files, you will discover the losses of grain vessels will not average greater this season than before, nor so great, considering the number of extra vessels employed. Respectfully yours,

THE NEW YORK FLOATING ELEVATOR CO.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER CITY OF NEW YORK] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull at 29@33s per brl. Wheat very dull; red western and southern, 11s 4d@12s 8d; white western and southern, 12s@13s 6d. Corn firm; holders demand an advance; mixed, 32s@32s 6d. Provision market generally quiet and steady. Beef steady but quiet. Pork unchanged and quiet. Bacon dull and declined 1@2s. Lard has a downward tendency. Tallow dull. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice steady and unchanged.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 9.—Cotton—Sales to-day reached 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market slightly excited in consequence of the favorable news from America, and an advance of ⅛d ₽ lb has taken place. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Jan. 9th.—Consols advanced to 92¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of minimum discount to 2½ per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 8th.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull and slightly declined.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Consols closed Tuesday at 92¼@92⅜ for money. American securities dull. Erie R R shares 27@28.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 23.

COTTON—Quiet and nominal. 31c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Market 5c better. The decline in freights and further advance in sterling exchange has imparted a firmer tone. Sales 1,700 brls at $5.45@5.55 for super state; $5.70@5.80 for extra state; $5.45@5.55 for super western; $5.70@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands, markets closing steady. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade better with fair business doing. Sales 850 brls at $5.50@5.53 for super, and $5.75@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with small sales at $3.50@4.25. Corn meal quiet and firm.

WHISKY—Market easier; sales 800 brls at 24@25c, inside price for inferior.

GRAIN—Wheat fully 1c higher, and under a further decline in freights and an advance in exchange there is a much better export demand. Sales 16,200 bu Chicago spring at $1.29@1.33, latter price for choice; 14,800 bu Mil club at $1.33@1.34; 26,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.35; 1,500 bu red state at $1.40; 4,000 bu red Jersey at $1.39; 2,500 bu white Long Island on private terms; 13,000 bu white Ohio at $1.42. Rye scarce and firmer. Sales of 5,200 bu at 83@84c in the ship. Barley scarce and firm at 80@90c. Sales of 12,000 bu winter state at 84c. Sales of 700 bu barley malt at previous prices. Corn—The market opened steady, but under the same influence that operated upon wheat, prices at the close were fully 1c higher. Sales of 98,000 bu at 63½@65c for mixed western in store; 65@66c for do afloat; closing at the latter price; 65c for white southern. Oats steady. Sales at 40@41c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm, with a fair demand. Sales 600 brls at $11.75@12.50 for mess; $12.50@13.50 for western and city prime mess; $8.00@9.50 for prime. Beef continues quiet and steady. Sales 150 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $10.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet. India mess is very firm. Sales of 200 tierces at $12.00@14.00. Beef hams are quiet and steady at $14.25@15.00. Cut meats little more active. Sales of 150 pkgs at 3@4¾c for shoulders; 5@5c for hams. Bacon sides in less active demand, but without quotable change. Sales 300 boxes long clear at 7c, and western short rib middles short do at 7¾c. Dressed hogs a shade easier. Sales at 4@4½c for western and 4¼c for city. Lard less active, but prices without decided change. Sales 1895 tierces and brls at 7½@8¼c—including a lot of choice steam kettle-rendered at 8⅜c. 250 kegs butter at 11@15c for Ohio; and 16@21 for state. Cheese dull at 5½@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee still very firm. 900 bags Rio sold at 19½c@21; 603 bags Santos at 23. Sugar—raw continues firm. Sales 594 hhds at 7½@8¾c for Cuba; 7¾@8¾c for Porto Rico; 1,140 bxs Havana at 7¾@10½c; and by auction 248 hhds Cuba, slightly damaged, at 7@8c cash. Molasses in moderate demand. Sales 25 hhds common Cuba Muscovado at 27c; 30 bris New Orleans at 50; and by auction, 48 hhds Porto Rico at 27@33c.

STOCKS—Stocks higher, with a fair business. Chi & R I 55; Clev & T 38; Cleve & Pits 15½; Pac Mail 99½; American gold 3¾; Mo 6s 42⅝; I C scrip 61½; M S gtd 41; M S 20¾; M C 54½; Harl 13; Huds 39; Erie pfd 58½; b 3¼; Erie 28¾; Cal 7s 85; U S 5s '74 coupons 80; U S 5s '76 regstd 79½; U S 5s '74 coupons 80; U S 5s '68 regstd 79½; U S 6s '69 90; N C 6s 63; Ill War Loan 78; Cal 7s 79½; Va 6s 50¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—FLOUR—Firm. Sales 3000 brls at $5.25 for super.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales 7000 bu at $1.31@1.31 for red and $1.38@1.40 for white. Corn dull. Sales 2000 bu at 57@58c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio 19¾@20c.

WHISKY—Firm at 26c.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

FOR 1862.

P. PALMER'

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

50 bales Stark Sheeting,	15½ cts.
50 " Appleton "	15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings,	15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print,	12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' "	12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	12½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

NEW STYLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

COTTON GOODS

At Low Prices.

Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Curtain Goods,

Bedding and Feathers,

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no26-g355-1y]

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and economy; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,200
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
16 "	900	40 "	2,350

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 278. oc5-h59-1y

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.—A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the identification and conviction of the person who, while racing on Michigan avenue on the afternoon of the 22d inst., drove against the sleigh and horses of the undersigned.

ja23-k514-3t E. B. McCAGG.

GENERAL AGENT'S OFFICE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, January 23d, 1862.

In consequence of information received this afternoon of block of Eastward bound Freight upon the New York Roads, we can receive no more freight for New York until further notice.

ja23-k519-3t H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Agent.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL.

For coarse or fine clothing. Designed to supercede Indelible Ink of all kinds. See notices from the Scientific American and New York Press. Also, specimens of marking where can be found the Pencils. For sale at P. MUNSON'S, No. 140 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ja20-k440-1m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.—In drawing of January 4th, 1862, No. 15,234 drew $100,000; No. 25,113 drew $50,000; No. 16,342 drew $30,000; No. 14,558 drew $10,000; No. 18,131 drew $5,000; being the five capitals. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

ja20-k438-1w

NOTICE.—Chief Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1862.

Contracts made with Quartermasters in the Missouri Department, and approved by me, are not transferrable without my consent, and no payments will be made to any other than the original contractor.

ROBERT ALLEN,
ja8-k244-2w Major and Chief Q. M. Missouri Dep't.

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LELONG, 34, 36 and 38 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. Returns promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given. ja9-k132-2w

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $500 to $600. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 132 Dearborn street, near Madison. ja21-k459-1m

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 36 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Buckskin Military Gauntlets just received. oc13-1y

A BATTLE WITH FIRE!

Seven Stores Burned in Pennsylvania.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. 21st, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—At the great fire, which occurred here on the 15th of December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your Safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which were in my building, remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your Safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and we want no Safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I had of you from Chicago immediately. Send by Erie R. R. via Tioga depot. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers and $2,000 in BANK BILLS.

C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers and about $400 in PAPER MONEY. I would have no other.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES faced with Herring & Floyd's new Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON," the only material which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

ja1-k35-1ytthp

APPLES AND CRANBERRIES.—Apples are cheap!

Cranberries Still Cheaper!

Combining the acid of the latter with the "Soulten" Apple and we find the flavor of the "Spitzenburgh." Material for the experiment at 50 State street.

H. P. STANLEY

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—At MacNEILLS, 108 South Clark street, above Monroe street. Splendid Sontags, 75 cents; Children's and Misses' Skating Sacques, 75 cents; Ladies Balmoral Skirts, $1.25; Children's Fleecy Lined Hose, 15 cents; Maltoese Collars, 25 cts; all-linen Shirt Fronts, 25 cts; fine quality Extracts, 17 and 18 cts per bottle; best Toilet Soap, 10 cts; Pins and Needles, 4 cents per paper. ja15-k284-1m

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, new Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. VAN PLATT & CO., 128 Dearborn street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja19-k361-1m

Auction Sales.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS, Glass Show Cases, Tables, Desks, &c., AT AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

[To be removed immediately.]

On Saturday, Jan. 25th, at 11 o'clock,

At Store No. 105 Lake street,

All the fixtures of said store, consisting of Black Walnut Counters, Tables, Desks, Drawers, Shelving, Glass Show Cases, Side Cases, &c., &c.

ja24-k544-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

AUCTION—BY JOHN RANKIN

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY mornings, January 23d and 24th, on account of the proprietors retiring from the Furniture trade, and having to vacate the store before the 1st of February, I will sell without reserve, on the premises,

NO. 203 LAKE STREET,

Beginning at 10 o'clock, the balance of stock of Fine Common Furniture, belonging to J. & A. Liebenstein, comprising Fine Mahogany, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Mahogany Sofas, Sofa Chairs and Rockers, Mahogany Marble-Top Tables, Card and Center Tables, Bedsteads and Cane and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, Clocks, and all the items usually kept in a first-class store.

The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Country buyers can have their purchases packed and shipped at a small expense.

ja20 k465 5t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WAREHOUSE SALE.

SALE OF CARBON OIL POSTPONED.

On MONDAY MORNING, January 27th, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at the Red Warehouse on 12th street, near Clark, unless previously called for and charges paid, 34 casks and 31 bbls. Southern Oil Company's Carbon Oil, marked Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago.

ja18-k452-td JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

On MONDAY, Jan. 27th, TUESDAY, Jan. 28th, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 31st, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold Black and Blue Cloths, Black and Fancy Satinetts, Cassimeres, Coating, Bleached Sheeting, Under Shirts, Socks, Knit Goods. Also, invoice of Clothing, Blankets, Furnishing Goods, Jewelry, Hats and Caps. Terms Cash—Par Funds.

ja24 k525 1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

On MONDAY, Jan. 20th, TUESDAY, Jan. 21st, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d, and FRIDAY, Jan. 24th, black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached sheeting, ginghams, wool socks, hose and hosiery, dress goods, undershirts, drawers, jackets. Also, an invoice of clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods, 50 dozen army wool mittens. Terms Cash—par funds.

ja17-k368-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER

Household Furniture AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, January 24th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Room, 82 Lake street, a large and general assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Mahogany Sofas, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Book Cases, Dressing Bureaus, Plain and Marble-Top Zink Lined Washstands, Cane-Seat Chairs and Rockers, Sewing Chairs, Sale and Corner Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hall Stands, Mahogany Card and Center Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Ladies Work Stands, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Cottage Chamber Sets complete, Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Parlor Suits, Extension Dining Tables, with many other goods too numerous to particularize.

ja22-k495-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin,

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au23-e1-1y

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

oc11-1y

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER.

Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

[de7-h887-3m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Celebrated Chain of Commercial Colleges. Apply at this office. ja23

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, a Mare five years old, sound and kind, for which the owner has no use. Apply to A. KEITH, 259 Ontario street. jy23-k516-3t

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 160 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 52 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-1y

FOR SALE FOR CASH.

House and Lot on Michigan avenue, $8,500; House and Lot on Indiana avenue, $5,500; House and Lot on Wabash avenue $4,500; House and Lot on Edina Place, $1,400; 640 acres of Iowa Land, $1¼ per acre.

ja22-k496-3t PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

—160 acres of Choice Land, well watered, (good grain or stock land), located in Livingston County, Ill., near Dwight Station, on the Chicago Alton and St. Louis Railroad, will be sold CHEAP, and on reasonable terms. For further particulars address Post Office Box 1487, Chicago. ja22-k494-3t

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) jy14-k242-1m

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about

290 Acres of Land,

About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several veins of

BITUMINOUS COAL,

One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of cockage at $1.17 per 2,000 lbs., and is now mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 80 or 85 cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham, and Miller & Ricketson have used this coal, and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and J. Handy, Esq., of Chicago.

Cleveland, January 2d, 1862. E. F. GAYLORD. ja14-k334-3w

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—Either for a Stock of Merchandize or Chicago City Property, one of the

MOST CHARMING COUNTRY SEATS,

Of ten acres of land, with well grown and finely cultivated Shrubbery. On which is a two-story Brick House, with a good cellar under the same, three fine rooms on the main floor, five sleeping rooms, kitchen, washroom, wood house, servant rooms, carriage house, barn and tenant house.

There is also a hot grapery, containing a hundred bearing vines, of all the choicest varieties, producing from a thousand to two thousand pounds of grapes.

On the grounds are five hundred bearing Pear Trees; about one hundred Apple Trees (grafted fruit); one acre of White, Red and Black Raspberry Bushes, finely cultivated and prolific bearers; from one to two hundred Lawton Blackberry Bushes; about a quarter of an acre of fine Strawberry Plants; Hot Bed and Asparagus Bed, with plenty of ground for vegetable culture, and pasturage sufficient for two cows.

It is one of the very finest locations in the West, having the advantages of good Schools, Churches, and good society, located on a railroad, two-and-a-half hours ride from Chicago.

Parties desiring to exchange, by giving description of property and addressing "VOX POPULI," Box 6004 Chicago Post Office, will receive attention.

ja23-k502-3w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at the National House, 278 State street, and also day boarders. ja25-k5??-3w

BOARDING.—A front room with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, north west corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square. ja21-k478-1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, single and suits, with board, can be had by ladies, gentlemen and families, at boarding house north west corner of West Randolph and Halsted sts. (up-stairs.) ja21-k458-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja20-k364-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, in suits or single, to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, within three blocks of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1949.

WARREN HOUSE.—The Warren House is prepared to accommodate boarders on the following reasonable terms:—Day Boarders, $3.00 per week; Room Boarders, $3.50 to $4.50 per week. [ja22-k560-2t] L. P. HILL, Proprietor.

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second-hand

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL,

ja16-k366-1y No. 90 Clark street.

TO RENT—The two-story and basement Brick House, 135 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x180 feet. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Metropolitan Building, corner Clark and South Water-sts. de19 h930-3m

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets. West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, office No. 5. ap16'61-1y

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap16'61-1y]

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 155 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2894. de4-h394-3m

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. M. SANBORN, no26-h55-3m 115 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1948.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises [illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, January 24th, BENEFIT of the young and talented Tragedian,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Who will appear in his powerful personation of

THE DUKE OF GLOSTER

In Shakspeare's Tragedy of

RICHARD III

In which he will be ably supported by a [illegible] LENT CAST.

GRAND DANCE........Miss JENNIE [illegible]

To conclude with the brilliant Farce of

LOVE AND HUNGER.

John Baxter........[illegible]

On Saturday, Mr. Booth will appear in DE MOOR, in Schiller's great Tragedy of THE ROBBERS.

BRYAN HALL

Metamorphosed into a Psychomanteum

On Monday Evening, Jan. 27th,

And following Evenings of the Week,

EXTRAORDINARY EVENT

First appearance in Chicago of that Great

PROF. ANDERSON

The World-Renowned and Greatly Celebrated

Ambidextrous Prestidigitator,

THE FAMOUS MAGICIAN, ILLUSIONIST, TIDIGITATOR, PHYSICIST AND TRAVELER.

And the only artist in the profession of the world who performs with the entire ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS, and who can alternate his performances with explanations of the Mechanism of Magic, [illegible] which cost $30,000.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT.—A Night in Wonder-World is cyclopeal; it has gone the wide world round, always with the same principal actor, the same [illegible] the same properties. A Night in Wonder-World is ecumenical, not appealing to one nation or one people, but giving general delight to all, and sympathizing no matter what language or customs. A Night in Wonder-World is eclectic; its elements of pleasure have been selected from all sources and blended into a harmonious whole. The following is an outline of the places where Prof. Anderson's book of the number of this extraordinary Entertainment has been [illegible] in its present forms:

In England, Scotland and Ireland.
On the European Continent.
In the Islands of the Orient.
In Australia and Tasmania.
In the Isles of the Pacific.
In California.
And in the United States on the Atlantic [illegible]

No Master in the Magic Art has practised more successfully, because more eminently, than either or achieved more wondrous deeds than ANDERSON. On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, will be produced the grand Magico-Drama of

A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,

Or, Three Hours in the Realms of Magic.

Amidst the MYSTIC, WEIRD, WONDERFUL and ENCHANTING. The Entertainment being on the same scale of Grandeur as recently produced by the Professor at the Academy of Music, New York; Academy of Music, Boston; Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

THE EXPERIMENTS ARE NEW AND GRAND

INEXPLICABILITIES ABOUND! MIRTH GOES HAND IN HAND WITH WONDER.

In the course of the performance, Mr. J. H. Anderson Jr., will outrival the Davenport Boys, by doing the Rope-Tying Trick without any recourse to spirits. The Pianist, Retro-Reminiscent Clairvoyant and Second-sighted Sybil. The Fairy of the Portfolio, MISS F. ANDERSON.

Grand Afternoon Performance, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age accompanied by their parents, 25 cents. Places may be secured at the Ticket Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to [illegible] Doors open every evening at 7¼ o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on [illegible] Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. P. O. Box 1652.

METROPOLITAN HALL—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the [illegible] The first Artists of the country [illegible]

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over [illegible] persons. The rent will be moderate. Apply to [illegible] BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Furnished Room or suit of rooms, centrally located. Post Office Box 448, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 [illegible] Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Drawer 3860.

WANTED—At the Tribune Office. Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds which will be executed on short notice, at the lowest rates and in the best style of the art.

WANTED—To Rent, a Cottage with from six to eight rooms, within ten minutes walk from the Court House. Lease would be taken for several years. Address Post Office Drawer [illegible] ja23-k505-3t

WANTED—A moderately [illegible] room (or two connected), centrally located, accessible, at a very low cost, for the use of the [illegible] deners' Society. Address "C. D. B.," Box [illegible] go, giving location, terms, &c.

WANTED.—An experienced American lady housekeeper wants a situation in the city or country. Address Post Office Box 357, Chicago, name and address.

WANTED—By a middle aged man, who has had experience, a situation as Book-Keeper, Clerk, Salesman, or any honorable employment. Good reference given. Address "A." Post Office Box 3612.

WANTED—To Exchange acres of Land, 40 acres Timber, in [illegible] County, Ill., near Mattoon, for a 30 foot lot in Chicago, in a good location. Address "W. H.," Post Office Box 1299.

WANTED—To purchase a stock of Goods for a country store, or persons having such a stock can hear of a good opportunity for disposing of the same by calling at No. 86 South Water street, second story. ja22-k487-3t

WANTED—To Exchange, Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, Single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lots, or would exchange for some well located Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6164.

WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself generally useful. Is a good penman and understands Book-Keeping by double entry. The best of city references given. Will work for a low salary. Address "J. L.," Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Trade one of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence or House and Lot in the city. Stock [illegible] part of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6153, Chicago Post Office. ja23-k520-1m

WANTED—At the Warren House, No. 228 Kinzie street, boarders to whom pleasant rooms and good board will be given for $2.50 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Also, a few very pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, on very reasonable terms. Transient $1.00 per day.

WANTED—300,000 to 400,000 Red Oak, White Oak or Ash Staves, 4 feet long, four inches broad, and three-fourths of an inch thick, deliverable not later than May next, at any point in Canada. Particulars will be made known by addressing "D. S.," Post Office Box 2265, Chicago. Lowest price must be named.

WANTED—10,000 acres of Land in the State of Iowa, for which I will give in exchange a general assortment of Merchandise at a bargain; Chicago Jobbing prices, invoice of goods. I will also dispose of 5,000 acres of Iowa Lands for cash, as pay merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are all good farming land, entered in 1856; or I will sell for cash at a less price than one half the fair price in Sections or less quantity. Address "J. C.," Post Office Box 183, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 13th Regular Infantry, U. S. A. Best of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Term of enlistment only three years and the highest bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN THOS. [illegible] Commanding, No. 32 Clark street, under the Sherman House.

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1828.

MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the North-west. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed can do well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JONES, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 4209.

TO COOPERS.—Five or six Coopers may find steady employment at the Distillery, in making Whisky Barrels. Prices [illegible] 25 cents per barrel. Apply at the Distillery of CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street. ja20-k313-1w

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—A boy about fifteen years old is wanted in a Law Office to do writing, out-door work and [illegible] is required. $8 per month will be given to a good one. Unexceptionable references required. Address in the boy's own writing and naming references, Post Office Box 711.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4182, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved Chart for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making [illegible] per day. For particulars inquire of [illegible] Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Box 3253, Chicago, Ill.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having

BEES WAX,

In large or small quantities, will find a cash buyer by addressing, stating price, KING & [illegible] commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of

Lloyd's Great Military Map

—AT—

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

Agents, male or female, can make $5 to $10 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Lloyd's New [illegible] of the Southern States, [illegible] for them by Lloyd's [illegible] graphical Map of Virginia, [illegible] Map used by Gen. McClellan [illegible] cents. Lloyd's Official Steel Plate Map [illegible] worth 25 cents. [illegible] Any one ordering [illegible] Maps can have their money returned [illegible] Maps sent anywhere on receipt of price [illegible] DIXON, Jr., 116 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2882.

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J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR:—I return you my thanks for [illegible] "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very [illegible] ? being accurate and useful [illegible]

I remain, very [illegible]

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

THE WATCHWORD.

The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States.—Secretary Stanton's Late Order.

The failure of our special Washington dispatch is unaccountable.

The House has stricken out of the [illegible] bill the diplomatic recognition of [Hayti] and Liberia.

[Gen.] Burnside's expedition is somewhere [in Pam]lico Sound, but the rebels keep very [quiet] about it and profess not to know that [it is] here. The alarm in North Carolina [cannot] be concealed, however. The Governor has called out 33,000 militia for home [defence.]

Can the Convention elect a U. S. [Senator] in place of Mr. Browning, who [holds by] gubernatorial appointment? That [is the] inquiry offered yesterday by Mr. [Browning] of Quincy. The good sense of the [Conve]ntion will most assuredly tell him [it] cannot.

GEN. THOMAS'S VICTORY.

[We] give space this morning to an interesting account of the defeat of Zollicoffer, [from] the full reports of the Cincinnati papers. While all accounts agree that it was a victory, obtained against great [odds, t]here is as yet no uniformity in giving a name to the battle. It is variously [called] "Mill Spring," "Old Fields," "Clear [Fork]" and "Fishing Creek;" but the name given is that which will probably attach to it—the Battle of Mill Spring. [Accou]nts by mail leave the Federals in [posses]sion of the rebel den, but later accounts by telegraph represent Gen. Thomas having crossed the Cumberland and [given c]hase to the enemy. Gen. Shoepff [m]ade a forced march with his brigade, but in too late, and was ordered back [to Som]erset on Monday.

TROOPS FOR THE POTOMAC.

[We] have been pretty strong hints in [the] papers, professing to speak by the [book], that the next thirty days will be big with the fate of this rebellion—if not, utterly fatal to it. A forward movement has been foretold that shall, in one [way or] another, turn the point of Manassas [and] open a route to Richmond. And [the pr]omise seems now to be confirmed by [the fac]t that the eastern Governors have [been c]alled upon to hurry up the remaining [troops] of their States; and by inquiries which [have be]en made in some cases, if not in all, of [how m]any militia can be got for thirty days. [It is es]timated that not less than 30,000 may be obtained of regiments and [of] regiments in camps, and at least [a] thirty-day militia in addition thereto. [F]ifty thousand men are wanted—as [the ma]tter is understood—to garrison the [forts a]cross the Potomac, while the old [troops] who have become weather-worn in [the p]rofession, take the field against the [enemy]. The fact that these troops have [been ca]lled for is some encouragement, and [leads] to expectations in which the people [sho]uld not again be disappointed.

[E]leven of the boats forming the pontoon [bridge at] Paducah were stopped in the river here [by the] [illegible]. It is not known how many others passed the blockade, and went down the stream.—*Cairo [Gazette]*, 24th.

[The p]ontoon bridge at Paducah has been a [target] from the first. It was carried away [by the f]reshet last fall, and is now again a [wreck.] We hope it won't be rebuilt. There [is] no use for it, and never will be, as all [com]munication between Cairo and Paducah [is m]ade by steamboats.

The new judge of the U. S. Supreme [Court] appointed as successor of John McLean [is] Noah H. Swayne of Columbus, Ohio, [an]d it, and not Joseph R. Swan of the [same city], as some of our contemporaries reported. The similarity in their names—[Swayne] and Swan—and the fact that Judge [Swan] has been an eminent jurist and law writer [in O]hio, doubtless led to the error. The [Ohio p]apers speak highly of the new appointee, and say he has the "undivided confidence of the public." His nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

The 33d Indiana regiment, which was [bad]ly reduced by sickness, as a result of [the] retreat from London, Ky., some time [ago, h]as now been removed from Crab Orchard to Lexington, where the sick men are [ca]red for, and where the troops will remain. It will be remembered that out of [over a thousand, th]en only 200 were able to appear on [pa]rade. An appeal being made for [them], some of the most refined young ladies [of Indi]anapolis volunteered and went to Kentucky.

A putative election was held on last [Mon]day throughout Kentucky, by the rebel members of the Confederate Congress. [The Lo]uisville *Journal* says Bruce and Johnson [are] the candidates for that district, but received no returns, as the voting [was to] be done in the Confederate camps. All [that i]s of Zollicoffer's brigade were probably [scat]tered," as his men were scattered wide and down Wayne county, and General [Thomas] hardly gave them time to open the [polls, w]e imagine.

The proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* [announc]e that James Russell Lowell's "Biglow [Pape]rs" will be continued in each number [of the] *Atlantic*, during the present volume. [The] reception which those of the series [already] published have met, there can be no [doubt] that their interest and popularity will [be as gr]eat as that of the original series, which [were pub]lished during the Mexican war, and [whose ap]pearance marked an era in American [huma]ns literature.

The Wisconsin Assembly has before it [a bill] to repeal the State Rights resolutions of 1859, and recognize the complete [supremacy] of the Federal Government; but the [Democ]rats, having got the Republicans on the [hip,] are using every expedient to defeat the [measure] of the present movement. The resolutions were passed under the excitement of the [Booth] case, and the Republicans want to [put] the ground in presence of the South[ern reb]ellion.

A large number of horses for our troops [in the S]outh have died on the passage. Ship [Great] Green, from Boston for Ship Island, [lost] seventeen when she left Key West, [Decemb]er 27th, and the Kingfisher, from Boston, upwards of 60, or nearly half the [number] on board.

The Detroit river has fallen thirteen [inches i]n a few days, and has still a downward [tenden]cy. The flux and reflux of the waters [of the g]reat chain of lakes and rivers has frequently been made a subject of investigation [by scie]ntific men, but we believe no satisfactory [theo]ry has been established.

The St. Joseph district of Missouri is [without] a loyal representative in Congress. [The] people are discussing whom they will [send.] The two most prominently named are [Mr.] Bruce of the St. Joseph *Journal*, and [Mr.] R. M. Stewart.

Gov. Morton has telegraphed the Hon. [W. S.] Holman, asking him to visit Indianapolis [with] the Congressional Investigating Committee. The gentlemen who were so knowing [at the] last Democratic State Convention, [will no]w have a chance to tell what they know.

Capt. Loomis of the Coldwater (Mich.) [battery] has been made chief of artillery on [the staf]f of Gen. Mitchel, in Kentucky, whose [division] comprises the best artillery there is [in Gen.] Buell's grand army.